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## CABINET CURBS CHAMBERLAIN'S LEAGUE POWER

British Foreign Secretary to Find Means to Placate Poland

## GOVERNMENT MAKES COUNCIL DECISION

Germany Alone Is to Be Given Permanent Seat at Coming Meeting

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 3.—The Cabinet met today and is understood to have decided that Germany ought to be the only country admitted to a permanent seat on the League of Nations' Council at the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly in Geneva. Sir Austen Chamberlain is, therefore, expected to receive instructions accordingly, and the "free hand" for which he pleaded will be restricted to efforts to find a way of placating Poland, Spain, Brazil, and China, whose hopes of obtaining permanent seats at the same time as Germany at last seem definitely doomed. It is, however, unlikely that ministerial pronouncement will be made, as in the Cabinet view this would only complicate the already delicate international situation which has arisen over the matter.

Public anxiety over the question has not only been due to the fact that it was felt that an unfair trick was being attempted on Germany. There was also a strong feeling, articulate but none the less intense, that the Government was attempting to go behind Parliament. Normally all major commitments on foreign policy entered into by this country take the form of treaties which Parliament can ratify or reject.

### Unanimous Decisions Needed

Here, however, was a case when one man, Sir Austen Chamberlain, was asking the power to commit the country on his sole responsibility to a vital change in the constitution of the League of Nations' Council—the League being, according to the pronouncements of the leaders of all political parties, "the cornerstone of British foreign policy." Decisions once taken by the League Council are binding irrevocable except by another unanimous decision of the Council. There is no possible chance of Great Britain's backing out without contravening the League covenant.

Therefore, if Sir Austen Chamberlain was allowed to go to Geneva without specific directions (which Parliament approved) in his pocket, it is argued that it would make him look very much like a dictator and the League like a super-state. No one here envies Sir Austen in the task he will have to take up at the end of the week, though no one seriously expects that any of the disappointed claimants will withdraw from the League. It is recognized that there is the danger of the League dividing itself into two camps.

**Italian Premier's Attitude**

Indeed B-nto Mussolini, Italy's Prime Minister, has announced himself in favor of constituting a balance of power based on an 80,000,000 Latin bloc opposing a Teutonic bloc of similar dimensions. Against this, which would inevitably be reflected in the league, Great Britain is resolutely setting its face.

In the meanwhile the problem arises how to smooth the ruffled plumes of Poland, Spain and other disappointed claimants to permanent seats on the Council. It is expected that Sir Austen Chamberlain will offer Poland British support for the election to a temporary seat on the Council next September. (Hitherto

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## Economist Finds Farmers Ready to Change Attitude

With Iowa as Base, Investigator Notes Tendency to Build for Permanency

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Iowa farmers have decided to quit speculating in land and oil and put their money into improving their farms and homes.

So says Henry C. Taylor, economist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is making a study of the returns from farming and how it is being employed to elevate standards of living.

Unity of purpose, a study of the common problems and a better knowledge of national economic conditions are needed, he points out.

Iowa is being taken by Dr. Taylor for specific investigation and so far as his pursuits have taken him in this state he has concluded that may be appraised as American average.

It was the plan of the late Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to make such a study in Iowa and Dr. Taylor is carrying out this plan.

It is apparent, from Dr. Taylor's observations, that the best interest of the farm people demands a careful study of the distribution of the national income as well as of the problems of the redirection of the controllable social forces to the end that the American farmer may attain the full stature of citizenship.

But to attain this, he points out, there must be an improvement in living standards and he notes with satisfaction that in Iowa this improvement is apparent, although this year the farmers are striving to provide the balance of actual necessities because of recent adverse crop conditions.

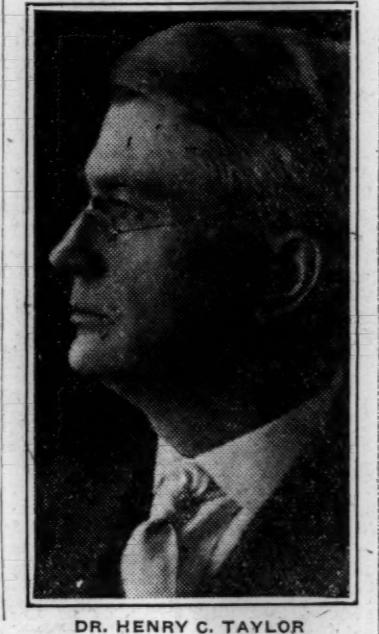
That "standard of living" is a variable phrase is conceded. For present purposes, Dr. Taylor's definition is something like this: "The balance and character of the wants which farm folk insist upon they

are to establish farm homes and produce farm products, rather than enter some other occupation, constitute the farmers' standard of living."

Continuing, Dr. Taylor says of his

"It should be one of the goals of our national economy to find the means of obtaining for agriculture a fair share of the nation's annual income and a satisfactory standard of living, that an adequate proportion of the best elements of the rural population may be kept on the land.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)



DR. HENRY C. TAYLOR

## Lifting of Barriers Against Hindus Asked

By the Associated Press

New York, March 3

THE United States should help India to solve its population problem by lifting its immigration barriers against Hindus, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Fisher, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Calcutta, said on his arrival from England.

He said that the suggestion to enter has the endorsement of such men as Mahatma Gandhi and the poet, Tagore. He thought they would quickly become assimilated as an agricultural class.

## POOLED COTTON CROP IS LARGER BUT PRICE LOW

American Exchange Handles Increase of 200,000 Bales for Less Money

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 3 (Special)—A pool of 290,000 cotton growers, under a five-year contract to market their product by co-operative selling, will receive \$110,000,000 for their 1925 crop of 1,175,000 bales. This shows an increase in production of 200,000 bales, but a decrease in the total receipts of around \$8,000,000.

These planters in a dozen states market their crops through the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, with headquarters in Memphis. The official figures are given out by C. O. Moser, general manager.

### Large Gains Shown

This co-operative marketing association borrowed \$1,000,000 from New York banks last year to finance the crop. If the price level of the 1924 crop had been maintained, members would have received around \$120,000,000 instead of \$110,000,000, but if rains had not retarded cotton picking and caused serious damage to the staple as it lay in the fields, the receipts would have climbed to \$150,000,000, according to official calculations.

Receipts by bales from members are given by states as follows:

Alabama	44,106,000	Mississippi	49,000
Arizona	15,000	North Carolina	157,000
Arkansas	110,000	Oklahoma	264,000
California	102,000	South Carolina	20,000
Georgia	120,000	Texas	238,000
Louisiana	50,000	Tennessee	32,000

With the exception of Texas, all state associations operating under the parent body, the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, and which is the largest co-operative marketing association in the world, show large gains. The reduction of about 40,000 bales in Texas was due to the heavy snows production throughout that State because of the severe drought during the growing season.

A gain of 21,000 members in the dozen states is reported by the exchange. The association was organized in 1921 and handled 198,000 bales for a membership of 55,000 growers the first year. Since that time the membership and receipts in bales have shown annual gains. The figures on membership and receipts for 1925 are:

	Membership	Rec. in bales
1921-22	45,000	100,000
1922-23	143,000	552,000
1923-24	232,000	817,000
1924-25	270,000	967,000
1925-26	290,000	1,175,000

### Texas Contracts Expire

The co-operative world will watch with interest this spring the signing up campaign in Texas, where contracts have expired for pooling through the exchange. Officials of the exchange forecast new contracts for 400,000 bales in Texas this year. Other states where contracts expire this year include Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama.

The economic condition of the cotton planter as he starts to plowing this month is reported to be the best in a decade. Distressed lands generally being relieved in the cancellation of mortgages and the planter is recuperating from the slump in land values and the losses he sustained in the seven-cent cotton year of 1921 and 1922.

Dwight W. Morrow of New York, who headed the President's air board, testified briefly before the committee prior to a vote on the bills. He will return for additional testimony next Tuesday.

## INDUSTRIAL CENSUS PETITION OPPOSED

Textile, Shoe and Leather Industries Affected

No one appeared this morning to hear the three petitions of Charles H. McClure, a Boston attorney, which provide for the appointment of legislative commissions to make an industrial census and survey of the State, to investigate the textile industry and to investigate the shoe and leather industry when the committees holding these hearings.

A conference is to be held shortly, at the instance of the Manitoba Government, which will be attended by representatives from the Western Provinces, at which the principal topics will be the standardizing of the various provincial succession duties, acts and the elimination of multiple taxation.

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The set contains a portrait engraving by Lépicié after Coyse,

plates engraved by Laurent Cars

after Boucher's designs, and the vignettes by Joullain after Boucher,

Oppenor and Blondel.

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## MERGER RULING FAILS TO HALT RAIL ACTIVITIES

Van Sweringen Decision Will Act as Guide, Not Check, Is Belief

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Pending railroad mergers other than those intricately tied up with the proposed Nickel Plate consolidation, will not be deterred by the adverse decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Van Sweringen projected combination, their sponsors asserted today.

Plans which already are well advanced for the new Lorette system in the Southwest, embracing the Kansas City Southern, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, and St. Louis-Southwestern Railroads, and another for linking the St. Louis-San Francisco and Rock Island lines, will be carried forward as rapidly as possible. Other suggested mergers in the South and East, which are in a more tentative stage, also will proceed along lines originally contemplated.

Welcoming the Nickel Plate decision as clearing the atmosphere surrounding the general consolidation problem, railroads and banking interests, apart from the Van Sweringen group, said that the commission's ruling would guide rather than hinder them in formulating their own merger plans.

At the same time, evidence accumulated in Wall Street that a financial structure for the proposed Nickel Plate unification would rise upon the ruins of the plan rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

### Silent on Plans

J. P. Morgan & Co., financial advisers of the Van Sweringens, maintained their silence regarding plans for recasting the financial structure of the merger, but the impression prevailed in quarters close to the Cleveland rail magnates that between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 which has been spent in drafting the plan would not be allowed to go for naught. The final decision will await a conference of the Van Sweringens with their counsel and bankers.

In the long run, it was indicated, the commission's ruling might expedite the combination of the roads involved since the determined opposition of the Chesapeake & Ohio minority stockholders over terms probably would have resulted in a prolonged court contest had the merger been approved.

It was generally conceded, however, that a serious setback had been given to merger plans in the eastern trunk line territory, which had accepted the proposed "Nickel Plate" system as one of the "Big Four."

### Pere Marquette Dividend

Directors of the Pere Marquette Railroad met today and declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and 1 1/4 per cent each on the prior preferred and preferred stocks.

## FLOATING DEBT CUT IN BRITAIN

Official Returns Show a Reduction of £31,000,000 Over Last Year

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 3.—A forecast of the British Government's coming budget can now be made authoritatively. Official returns today published here show that for the seventh week in succession there have been reductions in the floating debt, which is now £31,000,000 lower than last year.

This diminishes the present revenue deficit to £36,000,000, of which Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer at Belfast, last night indicated he expected all but £17,000,000 or £18,000,000 to be wiped out by April when the official year closes. This deficit, Mr. Churchill said, would be met by temporary borrowing, and there would be no re-imposition of taxation, such as would "cripple the trade revival, of which there were now not merely hopes but signs."

This means that instead of reducing Great Britain's burden of indebtedness by £50,000,000 this year, as originally intended, the Government has now decided to content itself with repaying from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000 as a notable enough achievement in a period of depression. Despite the nominal deficit, therefore, entirely due to the coal subsidy for which no provision was made in April—Great Britain is more than paying its way.

New luxury taxes are still expected—notably on betting when proposals under investigation to put an impost upon the now permitted race-course wagering without the objectionable feature of licensing bookmakers are accepted—but Mr. Churchill's statement definitely rules out any increase in the income tax.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Secre-

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Blanche E. Schubert, Springfield,

Miss Alice Mickelborough, Richmond,

Va.

Mrs. Allen J. Saville, Richmond, Va.

Mr. Gerrit Salomon, New York City.

Mr. Edwin Salomon, New York City.

tary of State for War, at Salisbury last night attributed the Government's ability to do without the reimposition of taxation to the large savings in the economies effected. In this connection he announced a £2,000,000 reduction in the coming year's war estimates as compared with last year. This is in addition to the cut of £2,500,000 already announced in the war estimates and means, taking the air force expansion into account, a total reduction of £4,000,000 in Britain's expenditure upon the fighting services.

'PUSSYFOOT' JOHNSON TELLS MAINE THAT IT 'STARTED SOMETHING'

State's Early Dry Movement Will Sweep Around World, Declares Lecturer

PORLTAND, Me., March 3 (AP)—

"When you started the prohibition movement here in Maine you started something that will sweep around the world," William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, prohibition lecturer, told the Portland Lions' Club yesterday during an address on prohibition in the Orient.

"Just as sure as the sun shines, the day will come when every oriental country will be dry, and prohibition will prevail all around the globe.

Mr. Johnson said the eyes of the Orient are turned toward America, and it is eager to follow the example of America and put into effect legislation which should make every oriental country bone dry. He said that there are 300 prohibition organizations in India alone.

"MOVIES" FOR CHILDREN TO AID S. P. C. A. HOME

"Movies" for children are to be given at the Exeter Street Theater next Saturday at 10 a.m., under the auspices of the junior advisory committee of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to raise money for the support of the temporary home for that society at 43 Mount Vernon Street, Boston. Rin Tin Tin, "the wonder dog," is to appear, and an *Aesop* fable, both of the pictures recently selected to give juniors an interesting and inspiring entertainment.

There will be no reserved seats.

The box office that morning will be in the charge of Mrs. Frederick Church Jr., Mrs. Barkley McKeen Henry, Mrs. Benjamin H. Ticknor, Miss Nancy Patten and Miss Dorothy Winthrop. Ushears under the leadership of Juliet Greene are announced as Marion Dubois, Jean Patten, Priscilla Waterman, Alice Luce, Elsie DeNormandie, Emily Coolidge, Virginia Gardner, Jane Noble, Caroline and Harriet Saltonstall, Dorothy Lawrence, Katherine Dalton, Elizabeth Lockwood and Sally Porter.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert by The Grigorieff Chorus, Repertory Theater Hall, 233 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Lecture on "Appreciation of Brahms" meeting of Graduate School of Education, Browne and Nichols Building, Radcliffe, 7:30.

Alumni meeting at Harvard Club by Alfred E. Stearns, Henry Pennypacker, and Edward A. Whitney, 8:30.

Meeting of Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association, 199 Massachusetts Avenue, 8:30.

Annual meeting of Affiliated Technical Societies, Boston, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, 7:15.

Ladies' night, Boston Square and Compass Club, 148 Beacon Street, 8.

Meeting of Society of Natural History, lecture on "Mysteries of Nomads of Arctic Lapland," by Dr. G. Clyde Fisher of the American Museum of Natural History, Berkeley and Boylston Streets, 8.

Musical

Jordan Hall—Edmund Bedetti, cellist; Felix Fox, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Castro Square—Abbie's Irish Rose, 8:15.

Copley—Hay Fever, 8:15.

Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2.

Plymouth—William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8:15.

Photoplays

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

Colonial—"The Big Parade," 2:15.

Events TOMORROW

Recital by junior class of Emerson College of Oratory, Huntington Chamberlain Hall, 8.

Meeting of Consumers' League of Massachusetts, Twentieth Century Club, 3.

Rolls-Royce motor exhibit, Copley Plaza.

Meeting of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Art Center, Boston, for Boys and Girls auxiliary, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boylston Street.

Address by Edward McKeon, superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Associated Press, freshman class at M. I. T., 4.

Musical

Jordan Hall—Andrew Haigh, pianist, 2.

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Chamberlain is Under Handicap

(Continued from Page 1)

er Poland has never been able to obtain sufficient supporters to secure election.

Spain, it is thought, will be offered exemption from the proposed rule, providing rotation in office for elected members.

The grouping of elected seats on the Council by continents may also enable a compromise to be reached on the claims of Brazil and China.

Many Important Items

on the Council's Agenda

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3—Developments in the controversy over Mexico's action against land-owning by foreigners wait upon the conference between Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Don Manuel C. Tellez, Mexican Ambassador.

The holding of the conference is intended to indicate that the United States Government is prepared to reply to the last Mexican note.

Officials, while avoiding publicity, have encouraged the view that the two governments are reaching an amicable understanding.

The difficulty has been to reconcile the enforcement of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 without infringing upon the rights of American and other foreign investors in Mexico. The way out seems to be an agreement on an interpretation of the law which will satisfy both countries.

Seeks Publicity of Correspondence

Demand that the correspondence between the two countries be published has been made in the Senate on several occasions and was repeated recently by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who on Feb. 18 offered a resolution to the effect that the two countries should meet to discuss the matter.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, upon whose request the resolutions had gone over, explained that "neither the Secretary of State nor the Ambassador from Mexico objects as I understand it, to having the correspondence published. The delay has been due to the fact that the correspondence is still in progress.

Mr. Norris asserted that the introduction of this resolution was not the result of idle curiosity. "I know that serious international difficulties often arise between governments of equal military and financial strength. I believe we ought to be careful in our foreign relations with a nation that is weak as though we were negotiating with some nation equal in size and in military and financial strength.

"The difficulty arising over title to oil lands in Mexico is a purely legal proposition. My resolution seeks nothing but publicity, which would give to the people of Mexico and to the people of the United States absolute knowledge as to just what the dispute is, and what position has been taken by each of the governments. In other words, I think, dispel any possibility of such a misunderstanding in the future as always comes about when secrecy controls governments."

"AUSTRIAN EDISON" ARRIVES

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Dr.

Alois Halfenstein, known as the

"Austrian Edison," has arrived from

Hamburg. He is here at the invitation of the United States Government on a private mission, but says that while here he will seek loans from New York banks to rehabilitate chemical industries in Austria.

QUEEN TO AID FUND

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—Queen Mary will attend a performance at the Scala Theater two weeks hence, given in aid of holiday homes for working women.

The Queen will face the front row of the dress circle, which will be occupied entirely by London charwomen, guests of Miss Susan Lawrence, former Labor member of Parliament.

BRUSSELS. March 3—Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Foreign Affairs who will go to Geneva on Saturday, informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that Belgium had taken no step as to Poland and that he was going with a free hand. He added that he desired to avoid any conflict that might hamper or impair the League Council's activity and usefulness for world peace.

CAMBRIDGE TO SELL CITY HOME

THE CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL last night by a vote of 8 to 6 authorized Edward W. Quinn, Mayor, to sell the Cambridge City Home in Tannery Street for \$178,000. For two years the continuance of the occupancy of the home has been a moot question and several hearings have been held. A year ago Clarence A. Tichell offered the city \$178,000 for the property. Consideration was delayed at the time.

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## SHARE IN RUBBER RAISING IS URGED

Edgar B. Davis Would Have Dependent Industries Unite in Movement

BROCKTON, Mass., March 3 (AP)—The great oil, automotive and rubber manufacturing industries must unite in a spirit of service to the country to secure an equitable share in the plantation rubber industry, Edgar B. Davis, president of the United North and South Oil Company and former senior vice-president of the United States Rubber Company, said yesterday.

Mr. Davis, who has a national reputation as a rubber expert and as a financier, broke a public silence of 19 years when he addressed the Kiwanis Club of his native city here.

### Return From Tour

It was his first discussion of the situation since he returned from an extended tour of the East, which covered all of the rubber plantation territory and a large territory where the industry might feasibly be established. He was accompanied by David M. Frigat, who was designated by Secretary Herbert Hoover as special agent of the United States Department of Commerce to make the survey.

"Probably no nation is more independent economically of the rest of the world than America," Mr. Davis said, "and from a self-supporting point of view America's weakest point in her commercial structure is her dependence upon Great Britain for rubber. . . . If plantation rubber should disappear the rubber manufacturing, the automotive manufacturing and a large part of the oil industry and in addition all the industries in the great cycle would collapse."

"Four million people are employed in these industries, which means, according to the accepted figures, that over 14,000,000 of our fellow citizens are dependent for support upon British controlled supply. . . . These people and capital to the extent of about \$13,000,000,000 are dependent on an industry in which America has invested but about \$35,000,000. The plantation rubber industry is due to British vision, pluck, energy and patience."

**Familiar With Situation**

The public now generally is familiar with the rubber situation in the world today—how Great Britain controls either politically or economically about three-fourths of the world's supply of plantation rubber, while America takes nearly all of the same proportion of the total amount consumed in the world.

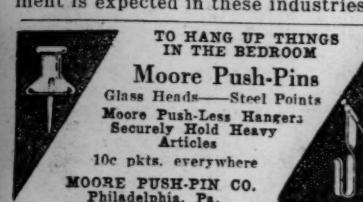
The proposed American participation is wholly inadequate to meet the very important situation which has arisen. Although anything that affects our national balance sheet to the extent of several hundred million dollars annually must as a last resort be the concern of the United States Government, yet the industries dependent upon the crude rubber supply are so powerful financially that they are quite capable of financing their own requirements, and what I propose is that the great industrial units unite to co-operate with the general public in securing an equitable share in the plantation rubber industry.

"This should be attempted on the lines of co-operation with the British in the interests of international good will, but, failing to secure this co-operation, should provide an independent supply of crude rubber."

## SURPLUS OF LABOR REPORTED IN MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me., March 3 (AP)—There has been a large surplus of both skilled and common labor in Maine the past winter, Charles O. Bates, state commissioner of labor and industry, stated yesterday. He added that the condition undoubtedly will continue for at least another month, or until the building trades and seasonal occupations get under way for the summer's work.

"The oversupply has been most noticeable in the cities and larger towns," he stated. "It is believed, however, that the coming summer will see all available labor fully employed, as many large projects, both commercial and industrial, will be started as soon as weather conditions will permit. Short time has been in effect in many of the cotton and woolen mills and in some of the shoe factories. A steady improvement is expected in these industries."



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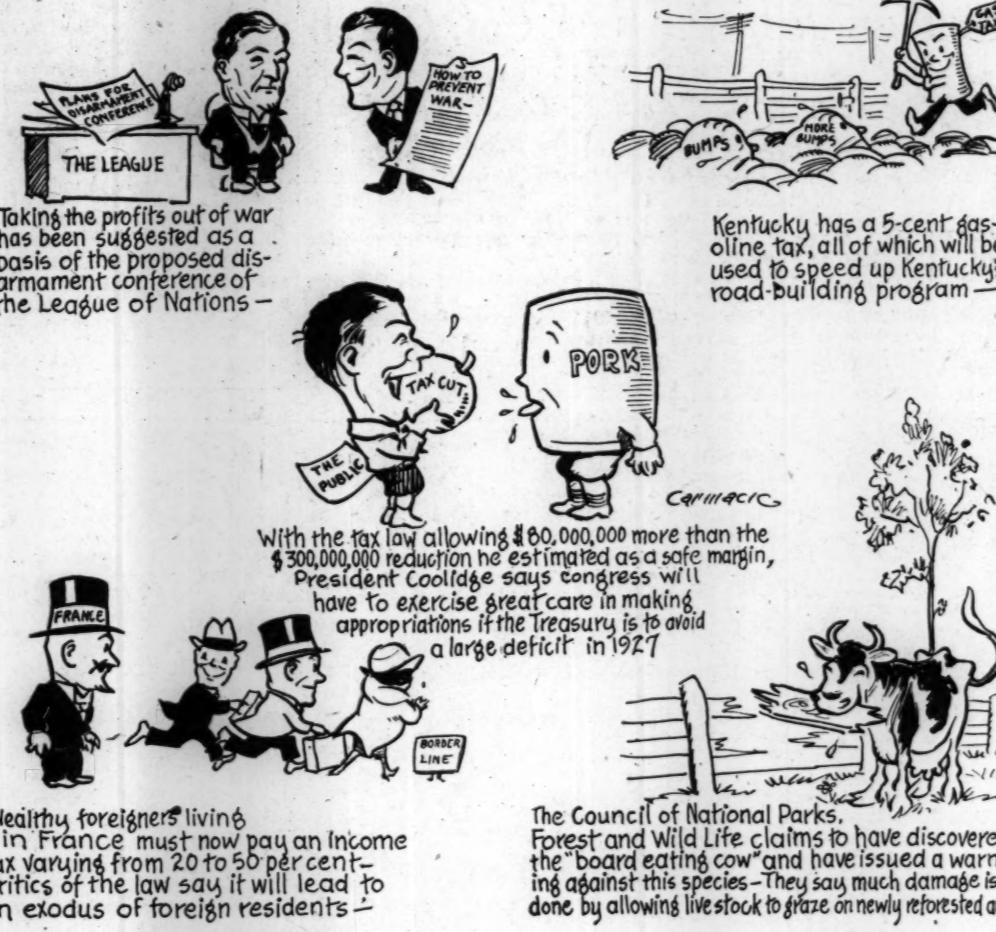
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### Trade Course Offered by Department of Education

## The News Told in Pictures



### CRITICS ADVISED TO ATTEND COURT

#### Judge Cox Urges Them to "Sentence Themselves"

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 3 (AP)—Critics of court and jury procedure should "sentence themselves" to four or five days of court sessions, Judge Louis S. Cox told a jury in the Superior Court yesterday, when about to discharge it.

"Considerable criticism has been directed at the workings of courts and juries," Judge Cox, a brother of Channing H. Cox, former Governor, said. "About a year ago a criticism was aimed at the juries with the claim that they were afraid to bring in guilty verdicts in criminal court. Many of the people are apt to criticize verdicts in juries in this case. Generally they jump to conclusions formed from something they have heard outside or have read in the newspapers.

"These people who are doing the criticizing should sentence themselves to sit in the court for four or five days and hear the evidence that is given to form verdicts on."

### COLLEGE BUILDING PLANNED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 3 (Special)—Plans are being prepared for a new recitation building for

American International College, to cost from \$80,000 to \$90,000. It will be a two-story brick structure of Georgian type. About \$60,000 of the funds is already in hand and it is hoped that the sufficient will be raised in addition to enable the contractor to let within a few weeks, so that the corner stone may be laid at commencement and the building be ready for occupancy next September.

DR. MARSH UPHOLDS GOAL OF IDEALISM

Speaking for the first time before

the assembly of the University College of Liberal Arts, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, yesterday told the students that the whole history and philosophy of the university would be wiped out if the institution should lose the idealism which characterized its founders and those who have carried on their work.

"What Boston University seeks to be is a citadel against the tides of commercialism, of the philosophy of life that spells success with dollar marks as the first and last letter, not that it is improper to teach practical things, but that the ideal interpretation of everyday life shall not be forgotten. Service and success are synonymous," he declared.

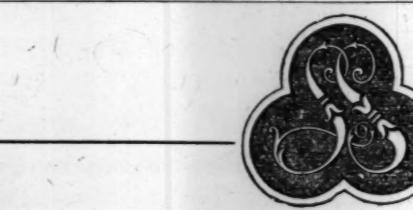
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*Louis Sherry*

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## BRITISH OPPOSE SUBSIDY POLICY

### Bolstering Up of Trade by State Credit Said to Be of Little Effect

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 3—A bill to extend the Trade Facilities Act for another year and to raise by £3,000,000 the total sum the Government can guarantee under it, received its second reading in the House of Commons last night without a division and is now therefore assured of passing. The scheme, it will be recalled, enables the Government to guarantee the interest and the repayment of loans for enterprises which are likely to provide work for the unemployed. The feature of the debate was the unanimity with which the desirability of maintaining at the earliest possible moment all such state endeavors to bolster up trade was pressed upon the Government by speakers of all parties.

Further the commission has suggested the famous sales tax, though reducing the rate to half. If a speedy vote is taken on the bill Paul Doumer will be in London on Monday to resume the debt discussion with Winston Churchill. The Government does not mean to take the Caillaux figures for a provisional settlement last May as final. It will endeavor to reduce them.

M. Doumer expects to return to Paris in two days, but will leave the experts in London to continue the negotiations.

## CHAMBER OPENS FINANCE DEBATE

### Suggested French Taxes Likely to Be Accepted

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 3—The finance debate opens today in the Chamber of Deputies and there is a chance that the Chamber will accept the taxes suggested by the Senate, after the Chamber had failed to provide the necessary funds. Constitutionally it is held that the Senate does not possess the initiative in financial matters, but the new sentiment is to overlook whatever breach in the constitution it has committed. It is difficult for the Chamber to assert its rights against the Senate when clearly the Chamber is in the wrong by overriding its tax.

Further the commission has suggested the famous sales tax, though reducing the rate to half. If a speedy vote is taken on the bill Paul Doumer will be in London on Monday to resume the debt discussion with Winston Churchill. The Government does not mean to take the Caillaux figures for a provisional settlement last May as final. It will endeavor to reduce them.

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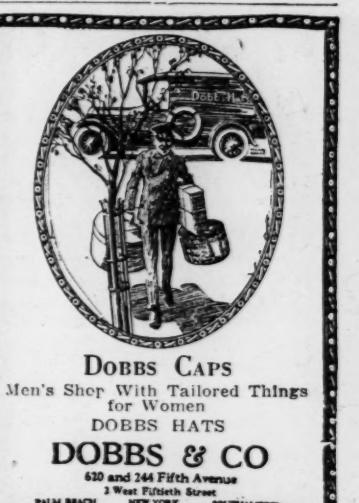
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Guaranteed Pure Standard Brood from noted heavy layers. Strong, healthy, more better. Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, White Leghorn, White Rock, White Bobtail. Baker Hatchery, Box C, Abilene, Kansas

**None Better Made**

## ENGLANDER DOUBLE-DA-BED with Open Box Spring



The Box Spring and mattress, with one easy motion, opens simultaneously, into a full sized bed.

Why not visit your furniture dealer! Ask to see this marvelous ENGLANDER Double-Da-Bed with a "bedroom" for two adults hidden within. Change it yourself from a charming day bed to a full size bed for perfect sleep. Lie on it and feel the luxurious comfort of the Open Box Spring. Note how the ingenious construction makes the spring and mattress even.

There is a variety of models in handsome wood ends to harmonize with your furniture, with exquisite cretonne covering and drapes. Sold by leading furniture and department stores. Write for free booklet.

ENGLANDER SPRING BED CO., 100W. 1st St., N.Y.C.

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Hammocks Foldaway Beds Mattresses Hospital and Institution Beds

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**SOLD NOWHERE ELSE**

**James S. Coward**

Shoes of Quality Since 1866

For Men, Women and Children

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## PERFORMANCE REVEALS WHAT PRICE CONCEALS

Only performance can tell you whether a car is built to deliver satisfaction, or whether something has been sacrificed to achieve the lure of a low first price.

Low price may interest you, but only when you drive an Oldsmobile Six can you realize how far an automobile so moderately priced can exceed your expectations.

**COACH \$950**

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HIGH IN QUALITY — LOW IN PRICE

## BIG YEAR IN TOWN FOREST DEVELOPMENT IS FORECAST

**Massachusetts Forestry Association Finds That More Than Half the Towns in the State Are Giving Consideration to Projects**

This year promises to be the biggest town forest year yet experienced in Massachusetts, according to a bulletin issued by the Massachusetts Forestry Association, which says that more than half of the towns in the State are giving consideration to the subject in their annual town meetings this year.

The annual report of the association states that 65 town forests were established throughout the State at the end of 1925. These towns had set aside \$443 acres under the Town Forest Act for the purpose of growing timber. The sum of \$55,434 had been appropriated by these towns for this purpose, and approximately 1,000,000 trees or about 1000 acres have been planted.

For several years the association has offered to plant 5000 trees free of charge as a demonstration in reforestation for any city or town that will establish a forest of 100 or more acres. It has already planted the 5000 trees for 21 places totaling 105,000 trees. These demonstration plantations have been instrumental in arousing the interest of the citizens in those towns to the value of forestry. Not only have they stimulated the towns to greater effort, but many individuals have begun to do planting on their own lands.

About one-fourth of the town forests created thus far have been on lands given to the towns for the purpose. The only new town forest reported as yet this year is in the town of Weston. The town was presented with a tract of 100 acres by Frederick G. Crane, to be known as the Frederick G. Crane Forest. Reforestation on this tract will begin this spring. Besides the 5000 trees which will be planted by the Massachusetts Forestry Association, \$150 will be presented to the town by the Berkshire Forestry Association, which sum will be applied to reforestation. That association has offered the sum of \$150 to any town in Berkshire County that will establish a forest of 100 or more acres.

In Franklin County, the New England Box Company has agreed to match the offer of the Massachusetts Forestry Association to plant 5000

### COURSE OFFERED LEADERS OF BOYS

#### Department Co-operates With Scout Council

A special training course for Boy Scoutmasters and other men engaged in boys' work is being offered by the State Department of University Extension, in co-operation with the Boston Boy Scout Council. This course will begin Wednesday, March 10, at the Teachers' College on Huntington Avenue, and will continue for eight weeks, ending on April 28. Certificates will be granted by the State to graduates of the course.

Scoutmasters of Greater Boston, playground supervisors, and others following similar activities were considered in the formation of this course, which will be dual in its nature. From 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. at each session lecture will be delivered by well-known individuals who are experts in various phases of the general subject "recreational leadership." This lecture will be followed, until 9:30 p. m., by demonstrations and actual practice to mankind.

The motorcoach service it is stated, will supply mid-day trips now available on the railroad, and the general effect of the new operations will be to supplement train service on the Lawrence branch.

The petition states that the Manchester railroad station will be the terminal at one end, and the motorcoaches will make the South Lawrence station their terminal at the other end, traveling via the most direct route through Londonderry, Derry, Windham, and Salem. Interstate passengers will be taken to and from North Lawrence.

Hugo Seikel of Waltham opens the

course on March 10, lecturing on "the organization of a troop." Others who will follow him include Prof. George E. Johnson, Harvard; Horace Taylor of the Brown Nickel School, Cambridge; W. H. Schrader, a state supervisor; Norman W. Fradd, Harvard University; Stacey Southworth, Thayer Academy, and Ira Flinner, Huntington School.

In the second half of the course,

Donal North, scout executive of Boston, will be general chairman, and the movement will furnish a number of expert instructors.

### INTERSTATE BUS SERVICE PROPOSED

#### B. & M. Would Run Between Manchester and Lawrence

CONCORD, N. H., March 3 (Special)—The Boston & Maine Transportation Company today filed with the Public Service Commission application for authority to operate motorcoaches between Manchester and Lawrence, Mass., serving the towns of Londonderry, Derry, Windham, and Salem, and making intermediate stops.

The motorcoach service it is stated, will supply mid-day trips now available on the railroad, and the general effect of the new operations will be to supplement train service on the Lawrence branch.

The petition states that the Manchester railroad station will be the terminal at one end, and the motorcoaches will make the South Lawrence station their terminal at the other end, traveling via the most direct route through Londonderry, Derry, Windham, and Salem. Interstate passengers will be taken to and from North Lawrence.

Privilege of Service

But in the meantime there must be something which the Colonel, with the resources of men and means at his disposal, could turn to the satisfaction and edification of those who were his neighbors. And he decided upon plans which would make neighbors for him of men, women, and children not only living near by but living, as well, far beyond the ordinary horizons of the rural neighborhood, folk to whom such advantages as fortune had made it possible

## Radio Forms Neighborly Link in Thoughtfulness of Col. Green

### Programs Sent Out by His Private Station at South Dartmouth, Mass., Bring Cheer and Edification to Legion of Eager Listeners in New England

When Col. E. H. Green completed building the great silver-stone manor that guards a serrated coastline at South Dartmouth, Mass., he solicited to the public the estate and its resources might serve the community to which its location links it. He began immediately to think in terms of education and entertainment.

For a long time he had been interested in the possibility of developing the transmission of motion pictures by wireless. But that development must necessarily wait upon experimentation. In the small, low-slotted building that marks an elbow of roadway within the estate that experimentation is moving forward, cautiously and without ostentation, as befits the labor which may be expected finally to culminate in some valuable, practical service to

mankind.

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for him to share might be a fountain of privilege.

His radio station was already complete, equipped with the latest developments in comparatively new field. It was manned by experts, not merely those who worked so many hours a day, but men to whom the growth of the station was to become a creditable matter, men who shared in the Colonel's desire to transmit to less favored homes, located often beyond the casual reach of urban benefits and privileges, some measure of the gaiety and pleasure to be had from diversified programs originating in the more sophisticated centers.

One of the first steps to this end was the sending through the adjacent countryside of trucks equipped with radio supplies which should make it possible for folk living in the simple homes dotting country roads to keep more closely in touch with advantages of music and education, of the legend and fact which is part of the chronicles of the contemporary day.

Through the winter the broadcasting through his station is elided, but presently it will begin again, and the folk who live in the wide neighborhood will be invited to make their way in the long twilight to various vantages from which they can listen to the concerts and lectures, amplified by the elaborate system of magnifying sound devices housed close to the rugged sea line.

FORMER WHITE FUND CONTRACT RESUMED

Mr. Phelan Asks Abrogation of Curley Rate Change

The radio station at Round Hill thus has become an especial point of pride to Colonel Green. He has an inherited affection for the neighborhood. His mother was a Howland of the New Bedford Howlands, and Howlands were conspicuous among the first of the old whaling families of New Bedford which founded the industry that made the city's pride in the early days.

When he returned thither to live Colonel Green had taken over the old Gideon Howland farmhouse in South Bedford, had gathered together an eloquent collection of whaling relics and items of Americana especially related to the history of the neighborhood, thus making it a permanent museum, and then had turned his attention to the making of the estate at Round Hill, which some thought set apart in something like snobbish isolation but which, in reality, was placed accurately for the type of service its owner intended to the community.

"Old Hurricane," the first and remarkably enterprising automobile he owned in earlier days when he lived in the South, has not been about the roads of South Dartmouth, but the Colonel is a more modest if still somewhat unusual shaped motor, is a familiar figure as he goes about doing this unselfish errand and that, seeking in extra ways to give people pleasure and to use the resources at his disposal generously and usefully.

Conditions were not wholly

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court." The auditorium in which the debate will be held has not been selected.

Boston University will, in all probability be represented by Beracie Maccock, Fall River, the only girl who spoke on the championship team last year; Bertha Cross, South Royalston, and Margaret McCaslin, Minneapolis, Minn. They are juniors in the schools of law, education, and religious education, respectively. Grace McKinnon, Roxbury; Frances McDoufee, Boston, and Charlotte Slavitt, Roxbury, have been named alternates.

New Hampshire, which will defend the affirmative, will be represented by Ruth G. Finn '26, Katherine Flanagan '28, and Dorothy Davis '28, with Evelyn Davis '27 as alternate. The debate will be free to the public.

## REAL ESTATE SURVEY SHOWS NEED OF INEXPENSIVE HOME

Co-operative Bank Head Cites Need of Homes Costing \$6000 and Less—Opportunity for Builders Seen

"There is still a decided shortage, assessed valuation of the property is \$25,500, of which \$10,500 is on the land.

Joseph P. Day has been appointed sales agent by the Ford Motor Company to sell their plants located on Brookline Street, Cambridge. The establishment of a larger plant in Somerville is the reason for placing this property on the market.

The Brookline Street property is only one of several Ford plants which have been placed in the hands of Joseph P. Day. The other plants are located in Philadelphia, Dallas, Tex., Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and Minneapolis. Due to the establishment of larger plants in all of these cities the Ford Motor Company have retained Joseph P. Day to carry on an active advertising and selling campaign for the sale of these plants.

### ARMISTICE DAY HOLIDAY DEBATED

Bill Indorsed by Legion and Opposed by Industries

By a vote of 111 to 102, after a three-hour debate, the Massachusetts House of Representatives last night passed to a third reading the bill designating Nov. 11 as a legal holiday. The American Legion favored the bill. Industries of the State were ranged against an additional holiday.

Members of the Legislature forecast another debate and close vote when the measure has its third reading, and if it passes and goes to the Senate, strong opposition is looked for. The measure has been advocated by the American Legion for several years, but this year is the first that the bill has been favorably reported out of committee.

In favor of the measure in the House yesterday, Alfred W. Ingalls of Lynn, Leo M. Birmingham of Boston, Arthur A. Hansen of Waltham, and Michael F. Hourihan of Boston, spoke. Slater Washburn of Worcester, a major in the national guard, spoke in opposition and said that all veterans did not want the measure, while Walter D. Allen of Worcester and Wesley Hale of Springfield objected to the addition of another holiday to the present list.

### MONEY FOR MAINE PUBLICITY PROPOSED

Many Towns to Act at Their Spring Meetings

AUGUSTA, Me., March 5 (Special)

—Many towns at their annual town meetings will vote on the question of appropriating money for the Maine Development Association, which is sponsoring the advertising of Maine's attractions to summer visitors as well as other resources of the State. Most of the banks have come through the winter, which is the slack season in real estate operations, with little or no surplus of unloaned money.

Systematic Saving

"The seasonal flood of applications will shortly be upon them and should suffice to take care of their funds well into next winter. They will thus be able to continue to devote their principal efforts to spreading the gospel of systematic saving through cooperative banks.

"The increase in co-operative bank resources in 1925 amounted to \$57,310,011 or 18 per cent, bringing total

More than \$25,000 was appropriated by cities and towns last year for this purpose, and it is felt that much was accomplished by these and other towns in setting forth the attractions of Maine to summer visitors, it being estimated that more than 200,000 of the tourists who visited various sections of the State last year came as a direct result of increased publicity.

Northern New England, properly advertised as a summer resort, would attract as many persons in that season of the year as Florida gets during the winter months, he said.

### MAIL TUBES SEEN AS AID IN SOLVING TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

#### Assistant Postmaster-General Bartlett Speaks at New Britain Dinner

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 3 (AP)—Partial solution of the congested traffic problem of the larger cities is seen by John H. Bartlett, First Assistant Postmaster-General, in underground tubes for all mail traffic. Speaking here last night at the first annual dinner of the New Britain Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bartlett declared that this problem must be settled within the next 10 years.

Dwelling at length on New England, Mr. Bartlett, who is a former Governor of New Hampshire, declared that New England must sell itself to the country the same as the South and West.

Northern New England, properly advertised as a summer resort, would attract as many persons in that season of the year as Florida gets during the winter months, he said.

Assistant Postmaster-General Bartlett Speaks at New Britain Dinner

IN LINE WITH similar trips being made by Ford dealers all over the United States to the Ford factories at Detroit and Dearborn, Mich., during the months of January, February and March, the various dealers of the Cambridge branch commence their trip tomorrow.

Reservations have been made with the railroad for a special train of ten Pullmans, two diners, and a club car, leaving South Station at 12:30 p. m. and Traveler's Plaza (Dearborn Station) at 7:30 p. m., making stops at Worcester, Springfield and Pittsfield en route to the 75-mile State Fair in Boston.

The contract abrogated yesterday was made late in the second administration of Mayor Curley. Three trustees, the Mayor being one, voted to make the new

## STATE'S LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY CELEBRATES CENTURY'S SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

Representatives and such officers of the Government and other persons as may from time to time be permitted to use the same." In 1860 \$500 was appropriated for the accommodation of visitors and the protection and care of the library.

### Largely Used by Public

Today a large proportion of those who consult the books on the library shelves are "visitors." The treasures found there are in growing demand by the general public, by business, by students, by lawyers, by writers, by persons engaged in research, by historians, by artists.

In addition to the laws, judicial decisions, congressional and public documents of the United States, the several states and territories, the library contains the laws, judicial decisions and reports of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies; the statute laws of other civilized countries; the journals and debates of constitutional conventions, industrial history, biography, general history, and many other newspapers relating to New England, especially Massachusetts as province, colony and commonwealth; books on government, social and political science, finance, taxation, banking, agriculture, horticulture, pedagogy and education, penology, charities, state industries, civil development, betterment, and a working library of reference books.

### Many Newspapers

Visitors are surprised at finding so many newspapers, not only on file, but in bound volumes and running back for years, and a card index of current events started in 1892.

Numerous works of rare historic value are possessed by the library. Most noted among them is the "History of Plimoth Plantation," sometimes called "The Log of the Mayflower," written by Gov. William Bradford with his own hand. Reposing in a glass-topped case its quaint writing is plainly discernible. A reproduction of the book can be read at will by those who wish, and printed copies of the text can be purchased.

The original Bradford manuscript was returned to the Commonwealth from the library of the Consistorial and Ecclesiastical Court of London, by the Lord Bishop of London, through the efforts of George F. Hoar, United States senator, and Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and received in behalf of the Commonwealth by His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, May 26, 1897.

### Boston's First Directory

On much later date is Boston's first directory, published in 1789, "Containing a List of Merchants, Mechanics, Tradesmen and others of the Town of Boston." In Order to enable strangers to find the residence of any Person To which is added Public Officers, where, and by whom kept, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, and where Refiding. Physicians, Surgeons and their places of abode. President, Directors, days and hours Buffet, Names and places of Abode of all the engine men Illuminated with a Plan of the Town of Boston."

Underneath are the lines: "Boston; printed and sold by George Norman at Oliver's Dock 1789." It contains something like 1400 names. In it the "Editor of the Boston Directory presents his grateful respects to the Publick and flatters himself that the Work is as free from Errors as this first attempt will admit.

"He hath been at considerable pains to collect the names of all Professions, Trades, &c. and if any omitted have taken place, or mistakes in the Title or Profession of any Gentleman, he will readily correct them in the next Edition. Any hints for improving upon the present Plan, will be thankfully attended to, and the future impressions rendered of superior utility. N. B. The Editor proposes a new edition annually."

### Hon. Samuel Adams, Winter Street"

The very first name that appears in the list of residents is that of "Hon. Samuel Adams, Winter Street." Farther on is the name of John Hancock, Governor, Beacon Street.

Contained in a glass case is a beautiful gold medal studded with jewels offered to Charles Sumner in July, 1872, by the Government of Haiti in recognition of his successful efforts in 1862 to establish diplomatic relations between the Republic of Haiti and the United States, and for his equally successful efforts to prevent the annexation of the Republic of Dominica to the United States. He being prohibited by constitutional law from accepting the gift, it was turned over by the Massachusetts State Legislature to the state library.

Medals and portraits are other possessions of the library often consulted by visitors. A recent acquisition is a printed proclamation issued by the Hon. William Dummer, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, in America, on the fifteenth day of April, 1723, concerning fires in Boston "designedly and industrially kindled."

### Laws of 1648

A recent gift from Henry E. Huntington of San Francisco, Calif., is a photostatic copy of the first edition of the Massachusetts Laws for 1648. Mr. Huntington owns the original copy, for which he paid \$20,000. These were the first laws actually accepted and put into effect here. In these one finds the legal answers to questions which perplexed the colonists of that time, many of which seem foolish and obsolete to us at present.

To complete the legal history of the State, the library recently purchased for \$675 a copy of the Laws of Massachusetts codified in 1871—known in history as the Province Laws.

The library has had some noted men as librarians. The Rev. Dr. Barnes Sears, in charge from 1849 to 1855, afterwards became president of Brown University. George S. Boutwell, at one time Governor of Massachusetts, succeeded Dr. Sears. The first board of trustees, appointed in 1850, was composed of Joel Giles, Charles Sumner, and George Livermore.

President Coolidge was at one time

trustee. The present board is made up of Charles Townsend Copeland of Harvard University, Charles H. Taylor, and Nathan Matthews, former Mayor of Boston, and, by virtue of their offices, Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and John C. Hull, Speaker of the House.

Edward H. Redstone is the present librarian, appointed in 1919 by Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts. He has done much to broaden the usefulness of the State Library. He is working for the time when it may leave its present crowded quarters for adequate accommodations in a separate building in connection with the Supreme Court, perhaps similar to the one in Hartford, Conn. He would have the contents of the library made more readily available and its special possessions of general interest placed on display.

Prior to coming to the Massachusetts State Library, Mr. Redstone was for eight years librarian of the Social Law Library in the Court House. Previous to that he was an assistant in the law library of Harvard University.

## PRISON REFORM PLAN STATED

(Continued from Page 1)

adaptations suitable to national conditions.

"The control of persons put on probation or conditionally released should not be in the hands of the police. This control should be exercised either by private societies financially supported and supervised by the State, or by official or semi-official organizations; for instance, by persons paid by the State and

would punish him adequately and would follow his term in prison with further control, on parole. In brief, the aim of penology is to adjust punishment so as not to remove its deterring effect upon the intending criminal and yet protect society more effectively by the reformation of number of existing criminals.

"To those who believe that Massachusetts is coddling criminals at Charlestown, an invitation is extended to spend a week living in a stone cell and working in a prison shop, and then imagine what 15 years there would be like. Daily work in prison shops, an occasional concert lecture, and a library of books have reduced the number of trans-

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### Criticism of Legal Delays

Differences of opinion on the late afternoon and evening sittings of the committee which was re-elected on the trial of the investigation found on the one hand those who favor stringent, drastic, automatically applicable laws with little discretion vested in judges and prosecutors, while on the other hand were those who, in defense of the present system, think that judges should have more discretion and that prosecutors should be able to secure noelle prosequi, suspended sentences, paroles, and the like.

Criticism of legal delays and miscarriages of justice occupied much of the time, and Herbert A. Wilson, Boston Police Commissioner, said that such delays reduce the efficiency of the police department. When Frank A. Goodwin spoke, he presented many cases in which delay, use of the nolle prosequi, suspended sentences, and such methods have destroyed the effectiveness of criminal law.

Mr. Goodwin relied mainly for evidence on the transcripts of court cases, and he contended that many habitual offenders have escaped the penalty due to their crimes by legal subterfuge and "influence." As methods of improvement, he urged that the discretionary power of judges be curbed, that minimum penalties be fixed below which a judge cannot go, that district attorneys be forbidden to nolle-pros a second offender, that the use of suspended sentences, parole, and probation be restricted in the cases of those who have criminal records or commit serious crimes.

### Oppose Goodwin Program

Opposing the Goodwin proposals appeared Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County, who had been one of those most severely criticized by the Registrar; William R. Scharton and William J. Patron, prominent criminal lawyers; Martin M. Lomasney, West End political leader; James J. Twohig, member of the House of Representatives from South Boston, and others.

Their objections to the Goodwin program centered on contentions that the laws would be too harsh and inflexible, that criminal dockets would be clogged with cases which should be settled out of court, and that judges should be so in fact as well as name, and have broad discretionary powers.

The police commissioner gave many statistics to indicate the increase in crime, and placed himself emphatically in support of the steps advocated by Mr. Goodwin. He and the Registrar expressed their approval of the recommendations made by Governor Fuller and the Attorney-General, and advocated additional changes.

### Mr. Goodwin's Views

He said: "Probation is another of the loop-holes through which the criminals escape. Men with long records are continually placed on probation, and sometimes on top of probation, and parole, keep them out of jail, so they can go out and steal some more for their benefit."

Before Mr. Bates addressed the committee, Frank A. Goodwin had spoken in advocacy of three of his bills, which advocated changes to release, for after all is not the pretended depth and complexity of this music often times exaggerated? To the folk songs of the Hebrides Mme. Van der Veer brought the requisite directness and simplicity of utterance which this kind of music requires.

### S. M.

## Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the fourth of its new historical series of concerts in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, before the usual very large audience. The program comprised Elgar's "Cockaigne" Overture, Debussy's Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun," Rimsky-Korsakoff's Suite from "Tsar Saltan," Strauss' "Don Juan" and Sibelius' "Finlandia."

Professor Spalding of Harvard again made prefatory remarks, explaining that the program was designed to reveal the beauties of emotionally descriptive music of various nations. An ambassador of catholicity, he was able to give excellent reasons why each item of the international list should be heard with pleasure. Possibly Professor Spalding's zeal as an advocate sometimes leads him to make statements which would not win universal agreement. For example, he said yesterday something to the effect that Strauss had such literary taste that he was able to use his resources without overstepping the limits of musical expression. To this some might say: "Professor, how could you?" But, on the whole, Professor Spalding was well received for his frank and clarifying.

The program likewise was well received for its purpose. Elgar's overture, describing some of the simpler human scenes and emotions, is also very lovely music, and formed an admirable introduction. Hardened concertgoers nowadays find Debussy's once upsetting prelude pretty tame stuff, yet it could not be omitted from such a program as this. Rimsky's overture, again, while not so thrilling as "Schéhérazade," is representative of the great teller of fairy tales in music. "Don Juan" was substituted for "Tod und Verklärung," which may have been done because "Don Juan" had been rehearsed for last week's concert. When asked the reason, the substitution improved the program, and provided for new listeners a more ingratiating introduction to Strauss' "Finlandia"—well, there you are.

**SUBWAY ADVOCATED FOR CHARLESTOWN**

The legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways, sitting jointly, today gave a hearing on the bill presented by Luke D. Mullen, Representative of Charlestown, providing that Boston purchase the elevated structures of the Boston Elevated Railway and tear down the elevated lines between Haymarket Square and Sullivan Square, in place of which would be constructed a subway.

The company, said Mr. Mullen, is experiencing difficulty in obtaining new capital to improve the property and give adequate service. A situation somewhat similar, he said, existed when the corporation sold to the State the Cambridge subway. With the sale of the elevated structures to the city, said Mr. Mullen, a rental equal to 4½ per cent of the cost of the property would be paid by the road, plus 1½ per cent to be used as a sinking fund to pay off the principal in years to come.

## CLOAK AND DRESS UNION WINS DEMAND

Approximately 2000 striking employees of the various cloak and dress interests in Boston returned to their work yesterday following a settlement between operators and representatives of the union wherein the demands of the union for the continuation of the five-day 42-hour work week, with minimum wage scales of \$1 an hour for every worker, with time and one half overtime for workers by the week, and \$1 an hour overtime for piece workers, were accepted.

Jobbers in the cloak and dress industry held a meeting last night to discuss the possibility of extending the credit organization into a business association which would be vested with sufficient authority permitting it to co-operate with unions.

## Nevada Van der Veer

Nevada Van der Veer, contralto, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. Stewart Williams, the piano accompanist, Mme. Van der Veer sang songs by Schubert, Brahms, Erich Wolf, Lenormand, Hahn, Groves, Bachmannoff, and others. She also included in her program four songs of the Hebrides as arranged by Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser.

Mme. Van der Veer's singing is agreeable if somewhat conventional. She chooses always an appropriate sentiment for each of her songs and it may not be said that her choice is not apt in every particular. Her interpretations are comfortable ones, for by some novel turn of a phrase, some unex-

pected emphasis on a more subtle aspect of the prevailing mood of a song, she does not disturb the listener. No, Mme. Van der Veer is content with outlining her songs in simple fashion. She is not curious to penetrate very far beneath the surface and it is perhaps as well. She sang Schubert and Brahms as no doubt they were intended to be sung, for after all is not the pretended depth and complexity of this music often times exaggerated?

To the folk songs of the Hebrides Mme. Van der Veer brought the requisite directness and simplicity of utterance which this kind of music requires.

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### S. M.

**WELLESLEY EXHIBIT IS PALMER TRIBUTE**

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 3 (Special)—An exhibition in tribute to Alice Freeman Palmer is now in progress at the library of Wellesley College. Included are the original manuscript of "The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," by her husband, Prof. George Herbert Palmer; the first fold of the "Works of Beaumont and Fletcher" with a presentation inscription from Mrs. Palmer; and several other autographs books.

From the Treasure Room have been brought manuscript volumes from the collection of early and rare editions of English poetry, donated by Professor Palmer. In this collection are such rarities as the second, third, and fourth folios of Shakespeare; the 1674 edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with its poem to the poet, Andrew Marvell; first editions of Lord Byron's works, as well as letters from Lady Byron and himself; a Wordsworth collection, annotated with the author's own handwriting.

The Treasure Room contains, besides Professor Palmer's gifts, donations from others. Henry F. Durant, founder of Wellesley College, gave among other books a 1545 German Bible, a Bible belonging to Melanchthon. Charles Eliot Norton gave a collection of all authorized editions of Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "Stones of Venice." Twelve of the library's 55 examples of incunabula—works printed before 1500—are in this room, and three of these volumes are the only copies in America.

### ALDERMAN UNSEATED

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 3 (P)—Francis A. Foye, representing Ward 7, was unseated last night by the board of Mayor and aldermen because of alleged irregularities at the last municipal election. It was voted to hold a special election to fill the vacancy on Tuesday, March 23.

### EMERSON PRESS CLUB ELECTS

As Governor Fuller has pointed out, the deliberate or hardened offender should and must be swiftly and surely punished. The penologist

would punish him adequately and would follow his term in prison with further control, on parole. In brief, the aim of penology is to adjust punishment so as not to remove its deterring effect upon the intending criminal and yet protect society more effectively by the reformation of number of existing criminals.

"To those who believe that Massachusetts is coddling criminals at Charlestown, an invitation is extended to spend a week living in a stone cell and working in a prison shop, and then imagine what 15 years there would be like. Daily work in prison shops, an occasional concert lecture, and a library of books have reduced the number of trans-

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# RADIO

## IMPROVED B-D SET UTILIZES NEWEST UNITS

Circuit and Parts Design  
Is Discussed Showing  
"Whys and Hows"

In the first article of this series we promised a short discussion of the neutralization method adopted by the writer in his conception of the Browning-Drake receiver, this being advisable in order to have the diagram to refer to. This method has for some reason or other been more or less forgotten, recent radio development. It is the only prominent reference as a neutralizer being in the QST article of some two years ago.

With this method a real "bridge" effect is achieved. The upper half of the antenna coil and the capacity of the tube form one half of the bridge while the lower half of this coil and the balancing condenser form the other half. Unity practically exists between the two inductive halves and they are simultaneously tuned so that the bridge is less affected by frequency or wavelength changes than any other we have tried. Against this advantage is a slight tendency of the total bridge capacity to increase which is not at all troublesome while the fact that large tubes of the 201-A variety neutralize as easily as the small tubes with this method more than offsets this slight objection.

The best part of it all is that it may be adapted to any existing Browning-Drake set without any change in apparatus, and with but a few minutes' work. The regular antenna coil is tapped in the middle, which corresponds to the Tap A2 in the diagram. Since this is the only tap used, it may be easily seen that the change is simple.

With the popularity of the straight line frequency couplers, however, the concern almost every manufacturer has turned to producing instruments of this type. The usual condenser turns 180° in varying from minimum to maximum. The shape of the plates for this work has become more or less standard. Yet a most interesting point has been overlooked—and that is that it is possible to use more of the dial without the use of the gears, reducing mechanisms, etc., by utilizing to even greater degree the possibilities of plate shape design. Another of the things that seems not to have been considered in the design of straight line frequency condensers is the fact that the capacity range of such a condenser is effected by the tube, that is to say, when a tube is fit, there is a difference in the capacity of a circuit which varies from 10 micro-mikes to about 30 micro-mikes, as compared to the capacity of the circuit when the tube is out. A condenser which allows for the above-mentioned variation has recently been developed by the National Company, and a cursory examination of its design by the ordinary reader will make him realize that here is a distinct innovation in the capacity unit field.

### Condenser Action Described

In varying the capacity from minimum to maximum, the plates turn 270° instead of the usual 180°. This demands a radical change in the design of the plates, and in fact the whole assembly of the condenser. Nevertheless, the engineers of the National Company have achieved this and have still kept the over-all dimensions of the condenser at its widest point down to slightly over 4 inches.

The demand for the straight line condenser has been based primarily on the appeal that it gives a great selection of stations on the lower wave lengths, or, in other words, a vernier effect. The National's "Equal-cycle" condenser, as it is called, starts in where the others leave off, and carries this separation or vernier effect 50 per cent further. For instance, a 230 meter station comes in at around 50 with the new coils giving all the division below for low wave tuning. In fact, the stations come in at such widely separated intervals on the dial that the set might almost be accused of broad tuning by the operator until he realized that it was really the very gradual increase in capacity that was causing this action.

Having covered the latest type of straightline frequency condenser easily recognized merit in this suggestion, as they turned the idea over to Messrs. Browning and Drake for the development of a coil. This having arrived, W. A. Ready designed a container and a new unit was announced called an "Impedance." This met the need outlined having the condenser mounted inside with the choke, the grid leak being on the outside so that the proper values

condenser of this type that is small and compact with a maximum of .0001 mfd. is one now being manufactured by the Precise Company. Of course if the reader has a .00025 mfd. variable condenser it may be used in place of this condenser, but it will not be quite as effective as its minimum will not be so low and it will be more bulky and out of harmony with the general design of the set. Whatever condenser is used at this point should be of the truly low loss type.

Varying this condenser will permit the set owner to vary the selectivity to any degree which he chooses. Another point in its favor is that by adjusting it to the right point the first dial may be made to read very closely with the second or transformer dial. Some variation of course will probably exist, but on the whole a fairly close duplication will be noticed. This synchronization of dial readings is likely to be a little closer with the old method of neutralization than with the one now used by the writer, but this is not of great importance.

### Audio Discussed

In outlining the five new points in this receiver we told of neutralization, improved coils, straightline frequency condensers and the series antenna condenser. The fifth and last and perhaps the most important point, since quality is now the real demand in radios is the audio amplifier.

However, no better way to handle the signals that are sent into it. One of the greatest causes of poor quality has been the lack of proper neutralization, and with the method outlined this should be overcome.

Another point is that of carrying the regeneration too far in order to increase the volume. This is done at the sacrifice of tone and we cannot control the reader's operation of a set. However, we do most sincerely advise the operator to handle the tickler with care and be satisfied with less volume and better quality.

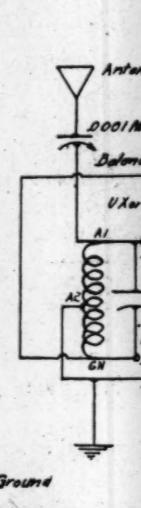
With the popularity of the straight line frequency couplers, however, the concern almost every manufacturer has turned to producing instruments of this type. The usual condenser turns 180° in varying from minimum to maximum. The shape of the plates for this work has become more or less standard. Yet a most interesting point has been overlooked—and that is that it is possible to use more of the dial without the use of the gears, reducing mechanisms, etc., by utilizing to even greater degree the possibilities of plate shape design. Another of the things that seems not to have been considered in the design of straight line frequency condensers is the fact that the capacity range of such a condenser is effected by the tube, that is to say, when a tube is fit, there is a difference in the capacity of a circuit which varies from 10 micro-mikes to about 30 micro-mikes, as compared to the capacity of the circuit when the tube is out. A condenser which allows for the above-mentioned variation has recently been developed by the National Company, and a cursory examination of its design by the ordinary reader will make him realize that here is a distinct innovation in the capacity unit field.

**Resistance** has many good points, but it also has the objectionable features that it takes a large amount of B battery to run it satisfactorily, and that the volume with three tubes could be a little greater. Also at times it has a tendency to cause a slight muffling of the tone. Over a year ago the writer in the Question Box of this paper referred to a type of amplification known as impedance coupling, and spoke of having tried it and found it most satisfactory. Since we have catered to the experimental side of our readers, realizing that it is a natural extension in almost everyone, we suggested that this method be tried, using the secondaries of old audio-transformers.

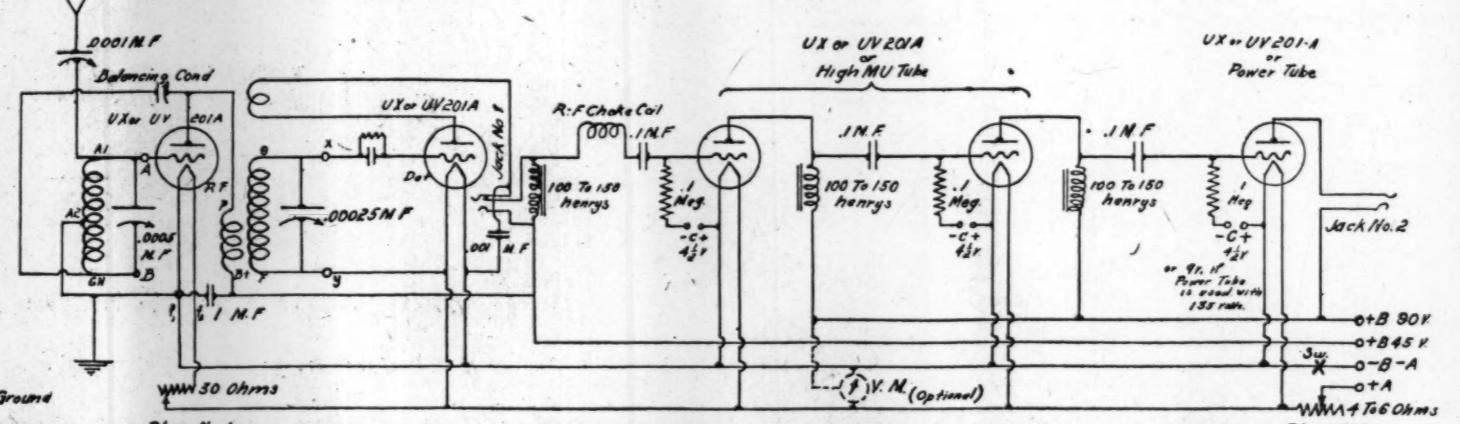
To get the utmost out of such a method, of course, real choke coils designed for the purpose were needed, and this need was met in the market this year. Having found a satisfactory choke, the point was brought up by the writer in conversation with radio engineers and manufacturers that he thought the difficulty with impedance amplification was the useless detail work entailed in building it into a set. A choke coil, then condenser and finally a grid leak must be separately mounted, and this made an assembly that was hardly neat and which was difficult to build.

### Impedance Unit Designed

The National Company evidently recognized merit in this suggestion, as they turned the idea over to Messrs. Browning and Drake for the development of a coil. This having arrived, W. A. Ready designed a container and a new unit was announced called an "Impedance." This met the need outlined having the condenser mounted inside with the choke, the grid leak being on the outside so that the proper values



## New Neutralization and Audio Design Shown



This Diagram Clearly Shows How the Rice Method of Neutralization is Applied to the Browning-Drake Receiver and Also Shows the Circuit Symbols of the Impedance Coupled Audio Amplifier. The Radio Frequency Choke Coil Discussed in the Accompanying Article May Be Seen Between the Second and Third Tubes From the Left.

could be tried and the connections reduced to the same four simple ones used in connecting up an audio transformer. This brought impedance coupling down to a useful basis.

Now with this method of amplification, using the proper constants, a truly flat amplification line is achieved, the volume is about double that of a resistance coupled amplifier and only 90 volts of B battery need be used as a maximum. The tendency to muff the tone discussed as sometimes occurring in a resistance amplifier is not present in this new amplifier. As may be seen in the photograph which accompanied the first article, the new "impedance" takes up but little space and any additional space next that power tube are used. The next article will deal with constructional details. Any questions demanding a further discussion of the theory of the new improvements should be referred to the Question Box of this paper.

V. D. H.

Verna, director, 7-Uncle Win's Roll Call and songs by Margaret Keenan, 8—"The Sesquicentennial," a talk by the Hon. Franklin A. Clark, 8:15—"The Opportunities in Commercial Education in the Public Schools," a talk by the Personnel Chairman of Belie in and Invest, Philadelphia.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (275 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Hilly" Hayes and his Orchestra, 7:30—Symphony Orchestra, John Carroll, director, 8—The Mitchell Concert, 8:15—"Opportunities in Commercial Education in the Public Schools," a talk by the Personnel Chairman of Belie in and Invest, Philadelphia.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

7 p. m.—New Willard Orchestra, Samson, director, 8—The Mitchell Concert, 8:15—"Opportunities in Commercial Education in the Public Schools," a talk by the Personnel Chairman of Belie in and Invest, Philadelphia.

WRA, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

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WJR, Detroit, Mich. (553 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert, 8—Concert program from New York through WEAF.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra, soloists, and Mergan, 8—Jewel's organ recitals, 9—From WEAF, 10—Vincent Percy organ with assisting artists.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (326 Meters)

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7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra, soloists, and Mergan, 8—Jewel's organ recitals, 9—From WEAF, 10—Vincent Percy organ with assisting artists.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (326 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Spanish Music," a talk by Maurice Spitalny, 8:15—"Opportunities in Commercial Education in the Public Schools," a talk by the Personnel Chairman of Belie in and Invest, Philadelphia.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

7 p. m.—"Spanish Music," a talk by Maurice Spitalny, 8:15—"Opportunities in Commercial Education in the Public Schools," a talk by the Personnel Chairman of Belie in and Invest, Philadelphia.

WJR, Detroit, Mich. (553 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert, 8—Concert

## AIR TRANSPORT CALLED WAY TO UNITED EUROPE

General Brancker, British Civil Aviation Head, Is Hopeful of Results

*Special from Monitor Bureau.*  
CHICAGO, March 3—"I personally believe that air transportation will be a bigger factor in establishing friendships and understandings between peoples of Europe than any other activity," Maj.-Gen. Sir William Sefton Brancker, director of civil aviation of Great Britain, made this observation in an interview here. He is touring America "on holliday" and will visit Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Canada.

"Experience of six years has demonstrated the good spirit and admirable camaraderie that civil aviation is bringing out in Europe," continued the general, who is British representative on the International Commission on Aerial Navigation.

This group has 14 members representing France, Belgium, Italy, Persia and many other countries and meets twice yearly. It was explained. The chief duties consist chiefly of technical problems, such as obtaining uniform regulations to apply in all countries; the members have visited many capitals of Europe and co-operate splendidly, the general said, characterizing it as "like the happiest family."

Germany has been invited to join, and it is expected by the members that a representative will soon be named, it was stated.

### London-Paris by Night

Night flying between London and Paris, to maintain a longer and more uniform daily flying schedule throughout all seasons is shortly to be started by British companies. Maj. H. S. Biddecombe, here as aide to the general, will have charge of this new project.

Imperial air lines are being started between Cairo, Egypt, and Karachi, India, a distance of 2500 miles. It is expected, the general stated, that eight days will be saved by the air route. By boat it now takes 10 days, he said.

It is hoped that soon the line will be extended to Rangoon, Singapore, and North Australia, he said. Two big airports are now being built for the flights to India, and another, with capacity for 100 passengers, is being completed for trips between Australia and the homeland. At Karachi a vast station is now being established for this service.

Declining to speak specifically about any controversy in the United States over the question of a separate air force, General Brancker, who is the highest civil aviation official under the British Secretary of State for Air, did say that the British separate air force has been a great success and that there is no doubt but that it will be continued.

### No Return to Old Order

He quoted the Prime Minister in a statement a few days ago as saying that there is no question now of returning to the old order of an air service for the army and one for the navy. He was one of a group of three who organized a separate air force in 1917, because "the army and the navy did not seem to agree and were in competition for materials and constantly questioned who should carry out certain operations. Before the end of the war the navy frankly admitted that it had not previously been served so well in aviation."

It was remarked that Germany is "very keen" on commercial aviation, is working hard, "has considerable internal flying which does not exist elsewhere," and is making great progress. Many big cities of Germany have provided airports, airfields, and other facilities, and "I think Germany has shone in this respect," said General Brancker.

That Canada has done more in commercial aviation than any other country is his belief. Hope was expressed that Canada will connect up at Detroit with some of the new lines projected in the United States.

Chicago is the Nation's central place for aviation headquarters of the United States, in the general's opinion, and he thinks there is no question that this city will remain the aviation center of the country. It looks to this visitor to be a natural junction point, and he said he believes "it is bound to be the air center."

Success of commercial aviation in America will come more quickly than in any other country, and before most men expect it, the general predicted. He based his belief on the fact that this Nation has vast amounts of capital, huge industrial districts, men of vision who are not afraid to invest and who have money to invest in what indicates progress, and because there are here no international complications to delay."

So-called "flying planes" will be a common sight before long, and they are not to be compared with automobiles, but rather with private yachts, it was suggested. Prediction that transatlantic flights may be a regular service within 10 years was expressed. Big airships will be used for this purpose, the director believes. Such service could be established now, and ships could be produced to make it safely, but it would not be a financial success, he said.

In 48 hours the trip could be made between England and Newfoundland, it was estimated. Improvement of engines and improvement of carrying power so that more fuel can be stored on the ship are necessary before such service will be profitable, it was declared.

### MR. HOOVER FAVORS RADIO REGULATION

Permits Sought for 400 Additional Stations, He Says

*Special from Monitor Bureau.*  
WASHINGTON, March 3—Although Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and high arbiter of the affairs of the radio world, is hopeful that the White Bill for the regulation of radio will pass, he confessed to some agitation over what might en-

## PACT STIFFENS REICH ATTITUDE

So Says M. Maginot in the Treaty Debate—Accord Adopted by the Chamber

*By Special Cable*

PARIS, March 3—As anticipated the Chamber by an overwhelming vote of 413 to 71, with 90 abstentions, ratified the Locarno accords less than a week before the Geneva meeting which, admitting Germany, faces demands for a higher status from Poland, Spain and Brazil. The Senate has already shown its attitude, since its commission unanimously accepts the Locarno agreements.

Should the department be forced to add to the 530 existing stations, all of which operate on specially assigned wavelengths, 400 new stations for which applications have been made, Mr. Hoover forecasts that the listener-in will find a medley of confused sounds when he settles down for his evening program of radio music.



I have heard the singing of a bird, I have heard the tom-cat wall. There is just one thing I have never heard—

The blubber of a whale.

—Chaparral.

I, too, have heard the song of a bird, And the tom-cat's wall so free. There's one other thing I've never heard—

The bark of a dogwood tree.

The school superintendent happened in on one of the sixth-grade classes during Constitution Week. The teacher turned the recitation immediately to matters relating to constitutions.

"James," she said, "who signed the Magna Charta?"

"Er—I didn't," replied the boy, seizing the opportunity to be funny.

"Leave the room," said the teacher, and she started to make some apologies to the superintendent.

As James meekly closed the door behind him, the superintendent turned to the teacher, very gravely: "Bring that boy back in here. I don't like the look in his eyes. I think he did."—Exchange.

The politeness of the peasant, which makes it impossible for him to contradict a statement by one of the "gentry" was tested one day by a friend of Sir Neville Wilkinson. Struggling against a howling gale, he said deliberately to his companion: "There's very little wind today, Pat."

"Sure, your honor, but what there is, is strong," came the quick answer.—Pearson's.

Poland ratifies Locarno Pact  
WARSAW, March 3 (P)—In ratifying the Locarno security pact and collateral treaties yesterday the Polish Diet went on record as favoring Poland's immediate admission to a permanent Council seat in the League of Nations. With the exception of the Ukrainian and White Ruthenian members, the Diet voted a resolution expressing "the firm conviction that all the factors which have sincerely worked for fruition of the Locarno agreements, and which sincerely tend toward durable peace, militate in favor of Poland immediately obtaining a permanent seat in the League of Nations Council."

D'ANNUNZIO GETS  
MONTE NEVOSO

We have long suspected that many a politician who claims that he hears his country calling is a ventriloquist.—Judge.

The Maid: "Please, ma'am, would you do me a favor?"  
"Certainly, if I can, Jane."  
"Well, would you kindly go and speak to my young man at the back door till I make myself tidy?"—Anscrews.

First Student: "What are you planning to do during the summer vacation?"  
Second Student: "I'm going to have a position in Dad's office."  
First Student: "I'm not going to work, either."



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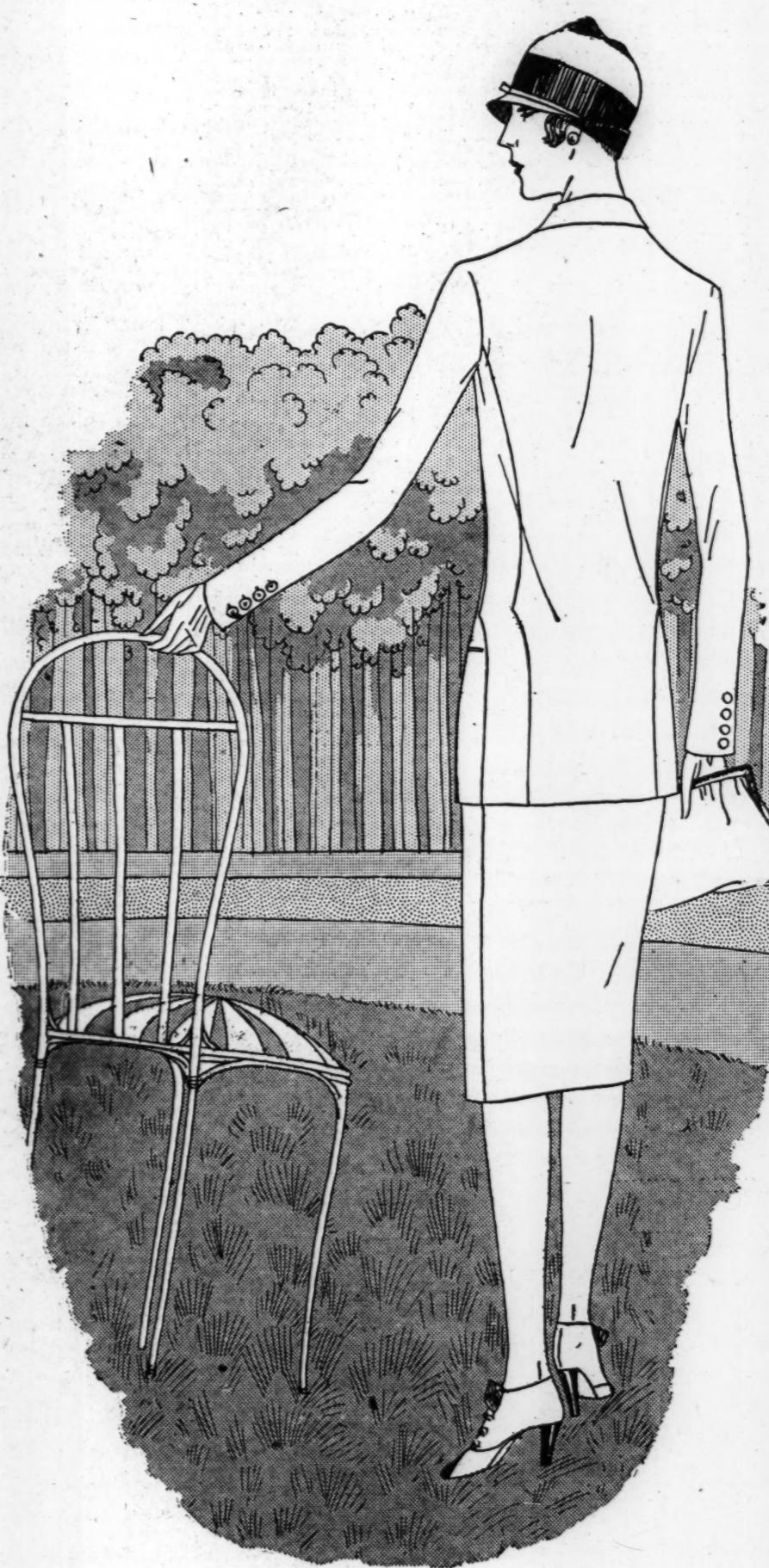
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"Four distinctly different types of corsets are artfully fashioned with the natural waistline—

"They're comfortable—so comfortable one is hardly conscious of being ingeniously moulded!"



# SUNSET STORIES

*The Chipmunk and His Igloo*

"WHAT'S to be done about those chipmunks," said Farmer Stockwell, as he went out for another basket. "Make plenty of pies," Mother." In the weeks that followed there was much snow, even for the northern land where Josephine lived, and great piles and drifts of it could be seen around the barn and against the trees and rocks near the house.

"What about the chipmunks, Father?" said little Josephine, turning the apples over to find one just the right size and just the right color, and just the right shape to suit her fancy. "What have they been doing?"

"They're ruining all my apples, that's what they're doing," said Father. "If they keep on, you won't be able to pick and choose your apples like that, little country mouse. You'll just have to take what the chipmunks leave, and that won't be much, by the looks of things in the barn this morning."

"Have they spoiled many?" asked Mother.

"Many!" said Father. "You just ought to see the hole they've made and the trash they've left around. I wouldn't mind if they ate the apples, but all they are after is the seeds, and the apples are just wasted. I hate to do it, but it looks as if I'd have to shoot some of the pretty little fellows."

"Oh, please don't," cried Josephine, jumping up. "Please don't, Father! They're so cunning and saucy! If all they want is the seeds, we can save all our cores for them, and then perhaps they'll let the apples alone."

"Let's hope it, Father," said Mother with a smile. "We use plenty of apples. Perhaps they'll be satisfied with the cores we leave."

"I'll give 'em another chance, the

## The Library

### Do Young People Read?

Spokane, Wash.  
Special Correspondence  
DOES the modern young person read?

No, says my friend, who was graduated from the Boston Latin School in the seventies. I see no evidences of it. Inventory the modern home. Item: one mahogany case full of victrola records, mostly jazz. Item: one \$200 radio set. Item: one fireplace, the six built-in book shelves on either side filled with expensive photographs, bon-ton boxes, and a few lonely Zane Greys and Mrs. Paters. Now in my day—and mine—is off.

But my thoughts turn to my own school days in a pioneer western town. Mist families did not have libraries. And those that did—well, can't you see the "War of the Rebellion" in six, or was it twelve, calfskin volumes? And Farrar's "Life of Christ," a Bible commentary, a history of the State of South Dakota, "Pilgrim's Progress," a volume of Pope, Lowell's Complete Poems (you learned "The Courtship" and parts of Sir Launfal by heart), and a few, just a few romantic stories donated by a city aum who wasn't afraid of fiction!

I do not know how much outside reading the Boston Latin School required in the seventies. But we do know how much a small western high school required in the fifties and sixties, and it was nothing. We "studied" Shakespeare and Milton and Lowell and Whittier, and we read about Dickens and Thackeray in our text on the history of literature. But no attempt was made to direct or supervise our out-of-school reading. We browsed where we would or could.

**Outside Reading Lists**  
Take up any modern high school course of study and note the change. The supplementary reading lists in English are so enormous as to be published as a separate booklet. For each semester there are 40 or 50 or perhaps 150 titles, with a wide range of subjects. From these lists the pupil is expected to choose three or four titles per semester for personal reading, about which he makes some sort of personal report to his teacher. A little figuring brings out the fact that in this way each pupil reads reports on from six to eight books per year, chiefly non-fiction, and from 18 to 32 books in the course of his four years in high school; all this in addition to the classics he studies intensively in his literature and language classes and the biographies and nature study books, etc., which he reports on in other courses. Rather a gigantic supervised reading scheme when you come to think of it.

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classics, standing at the head, took the breath of the librarian and the student committee alike. So a supplementary count was made by authors. Here again there was a surprise, for the total number of votes for Scott and for Dickens exceeded the total number of votes cast for any two modern authors.

After the contest was over and the prizes bestowed, the librarian called in for personal conferences the pupils who had turned in the best lists. Her questions ran like this: How many of the books on your list have you read? Why did you choose books you knew rather than titles which you had only heard of? How did you first come to read these books? Why did you put authors like Dickens and Scott and Cooper on your list rather than more recent writers? The answers, though couched in boy and girl language, showed much discrimination and good judgment. In the majority of cases pupils placed on the list books which they had already read for the simple reason that they preferred re-reading a known and well-beloved author to taking a chance on an untried best seller. They were surprisingly conservative. One after another they assured the librarian that popular fiction didn't last long and that these little titles were the little darlings.

Mother hurried to the window and laughed as she saw little chippy. He had evidently tunneled a hole from the barn through the big drift, and there he sat in the sunshine at the door of his snow house with an apple core between his paws, his bushy tail curling over his back, and his bright eyes and quick ears alert for any sign of visitors.

"I'm so glad we saved out cores for him," said Josephine, "I hope he'll keep his snow house all winter so we can watch him." And he did. When Josephine's little city friend, Eleanor, came up for a visit in March, the little igloo was still there.

"I'll show it to you tomorrow," said Josephine, the night that Eleanor arrived, "and we'll watch for him. He often sits in the doorway like a little Eskimo, all dressed in furs, eating the seeds from an apple core."

"Did he spoil any more apples?" asked Eleanor.

"There are plenty left," said Farmer Stockwell, with a smile.

## New Russian Stamp Issues Recall Two Revolutions

### Portuguese Announce Special Series of 21 Values to Commemorate Independence of Their Country

THE appearance of a series of three stamps depicting scenes from the revolution of 1825 recalls an incident in the checkered history of Russia which to all except those particularly interested is almost forgotten. The issue is to commemorate the centenary of the attempted overthrow of the Government of the Tsar Nicholas and each stamp bears the date of 1825-1925.

Each of the three small and well-balanced vignettes, and the composite portrait of the five martyrs of the insurrection, are without any descriptive title of any kind.

The revolution of 1825 was Russia's first attempt to win political freedom, but it cannot be described as a popular revolt as its leaders were those of the ruling class and included a number of officers of the Guard. The designs of the three stamps, all adapted from the works of well known artists, will aid in reconstructing this history of an incident. The values are 3 kopek, green, the condemned prisoners at work in Siberia; 7 kopek, brown, the demonstration on the square before the Senate House; and the 14 kopek, red, a composite portrait of the five prisoners who were condemned.

**Honoring the Decembrists**

The scene depicted on the 7 kopek denomination carries us back to the December day a little more than a century ago when the Moscow Regiments mutinied and refused to take the new oath of allegiance. Part of the corps marched to the Square of the Senate, near the Cathedral of St. Isaac, where they were joined by a company of the Guard and some of the sailors from the warships. Shouts of "Long live Constantine!" and "Long live Constitution!" were raised, the rebels believing that the latter name was that of Constantine's son, whereas it was merely "constitution," a term which would have conveyed little or nothing to the discontented soldiers and sailors. Then comes Tsar Nicolas with the majority of the Guard troops, shots are exchanged, but a few rounds of grape fire from October 14th, a general strike—the greatest popular strike—is depicted on the 14-kopek value. The agrarian riots organized by the Peasants' Union were only put down by peasant columns, and the revolutionary organizations were almost exterminated by field courts-martial.

The revolutionary movement failed because it fell to pieces and no leader of sufficient initiative was forthcoming.

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PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN

MERCHANTVILLE DARRY OCEAN CITY

Front Back



# THE HOME FORUM

## The Aestheticism of Puppets

**I**N AN ENTERTAINING little essay, published twenty-five years ago, Mr. Arthur Symons offered "an apology for puppets," in which he claimed for marionettes certain artistic values too often absent from the modern stage. First insisting that for complete enjoyment one must sit near enough to the stage to see the wires and to realize constantly that one is looking only at mechanically actuated dolls, he next maintained that the acting puppets have a generalized or symbolic effect, a simplicity, that has been lost to the stage since the disappearance of the masks used in Greek drama.

"It will be a lesson to some of our modern notions," says he, "and it may be instructive for us to consider, that we could not give a play Ibsen's to marionettes, but that we could give them the 'Agamemnon.' And finally, after pointing out that gesture is the soul of acting, the equivalent on the stage of rhythm in verse," he concludes that the silent pantomime of puppets, free from association with the personality of an individual actor, offers a more pure and untrammelled aesthetic experience than does most human acting.

"The appeal in what seems to you these childish manipulators is to a finer, because to a more intimately poetic, sense of things than the merely rationalistic appeal of very many modern plays. At times we laugh, it is with wonder at seeing humanity so gay, heroic, and unerring. There is the romantic suggestion of magic in beauty."

English and American audiences have never been genuinely interested in acting as an art. We simply have lost. We have never possessed the tradition of the French that acting is primarily pantomimic, secondarily eloquent. That the pantomime mime may be symbolic rather than realistic seems to most of us a foreign idea, and that the pantomime of an entire play may be rhythmical throughout, something like the *ante-dicto*, *allegro*, *allegretto*, probably never enters our heads unless we happen to see a finely performed French pantomime or dramatic ballet.

Our notions of acting are vaguely compounded of interest in three aspects of the actor—his person, his personality, and his impersonation—and our sophistication is measured by our interest in these, in the order named. Probably the mass of theatergoers, as of the habitués of the moving picture, are interested in the clothes, his general manner, his popular actor handsome; and instances have been known of actors and actresses who have been popular, even in plays of some excellence, who had never learned the rudiments of stage-technique. They could not sit, stand, stoop, walk, with ease and grace; they could not speak with distinctness or distinction; but they were good looking. "If this is acting," as someone has said, "why leave the ballroom?"

Another section of the public is attracted by personality and are con-

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Newspaper*

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## My Lady Spring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**T**HE Lady of Lovely Rustlings, She cometh to town, to town; She setteth her slippers lightly up And ever so softly, softly, She whisketh in her gown.

**T**HE Lady of Lovely Rustlings, She gildeth along the stair, And even the lady's shadow Leaveth a rustling there And a wispy wisp of perfume Followeth everywhere.

**T**HE Lady of Lovely Rustlings She cometh to town, to town, And ever so softly, softly, In a gray and silver gown, The Lady of Lovely Rustlings She whisketh up and down.

Mildred Plew Merryman.

## Out of the Bible

With this book as inspiration and resource, William Tyndale and Miles Coverdale were so to continue and complete the task of the Venerable Bede and John Wycliffe as to make an epoch in the history of that language to be used by Shakespeare and Burke, an era as distinct as that which Luther's Bible so soon should mark in the history of the language to be such a potent instrument in the hands of Goethe and Hegel.... With the Bible Calvin was to continue republics at Geneva, and Holstein to print in spite of the iconoclasm of the Reformation, the faces of Helvetic Motherland Switzerland and scripturally conceive satires illustrating the sale of indulgences. With that book Gustavus Vasa was to protect and nurture the freedom of that land of flowing splendor, while Angelo was transcribing sacred scenes upon the Sistine Vault or fixing them in stone.... With this book in hand, Shakespeare was to write his plays.

Out of that Bible was to come the Petition of Right, the National Anthem of 1628, the Great Remonstrance and Paradise Lost. With it Blake and Pascal should voyage heroically in diverse seas. In its influence Harrington should write his "Oceana," and Jeremy Taylor his "Liberty of Prophecy." Sir Matthew Hale his fearless replies, while Rembrandt was placing on canvas little Dutch children, with wooden shoes, crowding to the feet of a Jewish Messiah.

Its lines, breathing life, order and freedom, would inspire John Bunyan's dream, Algernon Sidney's republicanism, and Puffendorf's judicature. With it William Penn would meet the Indian of the forest, and Fenelon, the philosopher, in his meditative solitude. Locke and Newton and Leibnitz would carry it with them in pathless fields of speculation.... while William was to ascend the throne in England.

From its poetry Cowper, Wordsworth, Tennyson and Browning would catch the divine afflatus; from its statesmanship Burke, Romilly and Bright would learn how to build and redeem institutions; from its melodies Handel, Bach, Mendelssohn and Beethoven would write oratories and symphonies; from its declarations of divine sympathy Wilberforce, Howard and Florence Nightingale were to emancipate slaves, reform prisons, and mitigate the cruelties of war; from its prophecies Dante's hope of a united Italy was to be realized by Cavour, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel; and with it hung upon that boat Victoria, England's commanding queen, was to sum up her history as a power amid the nations of the earth, when, replying to the question of the ambassador, "What is the secret of England's superiority among the nations?" she would say, "Go tell your prince that this is the secret of England's political greatness."—Dr. Frank W. Gunnsaulus, in "Monk and Knight."

## The Occupants

The old cabin was hidden in a clump of scrub-oaks, an island of green in the midst of a sea of yellow billowing wheat that stretched for miles on either side.

Here, in this sheltering clump of bush the pioneer had built his cabin, his first home up to coming to this Manitoba country, but for many years now the old place had been deserted. The boys had grown up here; driven their plows further afield; built themselves more modern homes and returned to the old cabin when they were but transients. The glass pane had broken out of the windows, the door had hung since fallen from its hinges but there was no feeling of desolation about the old house. The slanting sun shone across the worn door-sill and gave the rude floors and walls a mellow appearance of robust old age. The grass grew thick and soft about the door-step, and the stunted oaks were ranged around in a sort of sturdy protectiveness. There was a companionship of sun and wind here, a kindly warmth that asked nothing of human occupancy.

A cabin, with his nest under the cabin's foundation, evinced all the spirit of proprietorship that could be imagined. He stood in no wise afraid of any intruder, but what about his business with a friendly exhibition of unconcern that testified to the complete assurance of his right of possession.

In the tiny grass-covered clearing, a rusty harrow and an old wooden cradle, strange companions of a mutual solitude, were alike cared for by the thick luxuriant grass which grew all about them and through their every crevice, enclosing and supporting them with countless tiny arms.

A bush rabbit hopped unhurriedly across the clearing in a series of gracefully grotesque bounds. A sudden breeze swept down upon the cabin and piped a tune on a loose shingle, a cheery, rousing tune, that sent a thrill through the air, through the oak leaves, and started a rippling bellow across the wheat.

The old cabin belonged no more to a man. It had become a habitation for chipmunks, a hostel for snow and rain and vagrant winds. It was one with the wind and the oak, and it wore a happy air of tranquil sequestration.

Emily Dickinson.

## The Fête of the Cherry Trees

Lovingly I encircled with my arm the Princess who dwelt in the Great Mountain and made the flowers to bloom—even she could not tell.

When, upon a certain dawn, the whole realm was bathed in a soft rosy light, they knew that the transformation had been wrought, that the Princess in her sanctuary of the sun had smiled upon the buds, that the bright petals of the smile had penetrated her veil, and that the buds had opened wide that she might behold their grateful hearts.

Then all the gongs and bells in the land were set ringing, every eye looked up, there was a smile on every lip, and the heart of the whole na-

tional was glad. The Mikado took up his wand and beckoned everybody to the Royal Gardens. Fujiyama dispelled every cloud from his crest, and sent them cool breezes from his sacred snows.

The Artists who were the greatest in the Land that day were those who had most faithfully portrayed in pearl, ivory, and jade, in silk and satin fabrics, the loveliness of the Cherry's flower.

And when the Mikado and the Empress and their noble train passed in all their splendor majestically through the avenues of the flowery trees, the petals fell like blessings upon their royal heads.

## The Naturalness of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALMOST ceaseless human effort! Confidently, then, may all turn to this good and only God, seeking His likeness in perfect spiritual man, and letting this likeness be manifested in all their thinking. Since it is natural for spiritual man to be good and to manifest good, because the divine idea cannot be detached from its perfect Principle, one who even in part understands this eternal truth may courageously face any discordant condition and know that it is unreal, because it has no origin in infinite Mind. And in proportion to his understanding and fidelity will he see harassing evil beliefs melt away before the facts of true being; and its harmonies will thus become increasingly manifested in his experience.

Good is never to be sought as in or of matter, or as a material effect or condition. True goodness is always spiritual, and must be realized as a Christlike state of consciousness, belonging to divine substance. Then, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 3), "If we regard good as more natural than evil, and spiritual understanding—the true knowledge of God—as imparting the only power to heal the sick and the sinner, we shall demonstrate in our lives the power of Truth and Love."

Although this teaching of the unchangeable harmony of real existence is practical in the solution of daily problems, one should never suppose that he can, merely by the assertion of God's allness and omnipotence, add spiritual good to material living. It is indeed natural to be good, to think good, and to realize and experience good. This condition each one may claim as his spiritual and inalienable heritage. But, from the human standpoint, this appeal to the divine demands the utmost surrender of all that is unlike God. Good, as the real nature of spiritual man, must become the very substance of all one's thinking. Selfishness, and all that term defines and connotes, must give place to the true sense of unselfed affection, of tenderness, of Christlike compassion. Fears must give place to divine courage. All sinful believing, all sick believing, all unhappy believing, must be cast out before the increasingly spiritualizing which reflects God.

This is the only process whereby to realize that good is natural and present and inviolable. To the human sense, burdened as it seems to be with mortal misconceptions, this way may not at all times seem easy to follow, for it requires constant and complete surrender of all such misconceptions; but it is a glorious way, a joy-bringing way, the way to find and to know God in the present time. And this realization is heaven.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]



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Cambridge Market-Place. From a Wood Engraving by Miss R. B. Evans

## Die Natürlichkeit des Guten

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

**F**AST unaufhörlich sind die Menschen bestrebt, im Leben das Gute zu vollbringen. Doch die Vorstellungen der einzelnen vom Wesen des Guten sind so verschieden, dass es wohl kaum zwei Personen gibt, die über das, was am wünschenswertesten ist, gleicher Ansicht sind.

The "process" may have somewhat ousted the wood block, but it will never wholly defeat it, for it purely mechanical process can achieve such results as those of a tool in the hands of an artist, and the woodcutter's graver is as eloquent as a pencil. His effects have, however, to be arrived at more simply and boldly, and in the mass, for little can be done with half tones. Nor, perhaps, can he make much of "air" and chiaroscuro effects. But he can work wonders with historic and romantic atmosphere.

In the accompanying woodcut of the market at Cambridge, Miss R. B. Evans, with a true sense of composition and design, of massed and sharp lights and shadows, succeeds in conveying the quiet picturesqueness, quaint charm, and historic atmosphere of the market and non-collegiate portion of the ancient university town of England.

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# Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

## Romantic and Teuton Tendencies

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Feb. 1.—IT WAS Arnold Schönberg, I believe, who coined the proud saying that the world's greatest music, which had been a product of the German race for centuries past, would continue to be such for many generations to come. Alban Berg, Schönberg's most prominent disciple, paraphrased this saying in stating that "the work which Schönberg has so far given to the world insures the supremacy for the next 50 years, not only of his personal art, but of German music in general." Berg has now gone a few steps further in writing that he considered Schönberg "the first and perhaps the only one among contemporary composers destined to continue the list of the classic masters." But in realizing that down is the share of the prophet, Berg anticipates at once the protests of those inclined "to name any other living master who may at present command public favor; or a whole group of other musicians; or, indeed, any national school which may at this moment be en vogue."

In restricting his own assertion, Berg betrays a divination which speaks for rather than against his prophecy. He wisely avoids any personal coloring in his remark. This restraint raises his utterance above the level of personal polemics. There can be no doubt as to the identity of the composer at this moment to be regarded as the other living master.

### "Revivalism"

But while the author of "Le Sacre du Printemps" has apparently begun to lose himself in neo-Bachism, and disinterested observers feel that a dazzling individuality has outlived its own gifts and devices, the other half of Berg's remarks has unexpectedly come true. A new "national school at present in vogue" has given out the catchword of Schönberg's "obsoleteness," deftly recognizing that Schönberg's ideals as embodied in his recent compositions have small chances of popularity with the casual "music lovers" of this generation. Stravinsky's early vitality (still difficult to approach) has outworn its function as a corrective to Schönberg's idealistic art. The new prophets are better armed for success. "Sound reaction," "revivalism," and "clarté" are so many disguises for a well-calculated melodiousness and simplicity which seem to promise the coveted popularity, though they contrast strongly with the atomism and polytonality which these prophets only yesterday professed as their musical gospel. For a momentary success, they deny now the existence of problems which they have but reluctantly coped with.

But these problems exist and await solution. It is the weakness and at the same time the virtue of the German to see problems in all things and in all arts—not barring music, which other nationalities are prone to regard from another point of view. It is this state of things, no doubt, which explains the limited recognition accorded to modern German music outside Central Europe (among the general public at least), and which makes the music of the Latin races so much more accessible. This latter music attracts the Latin and Anglo-Saxon hearer by its spontaneity and fluency, and even the Teutonic hearer finds in it a complement to the more intellectual tendencies of the music of his own race. A synthesis of both elements, if such a thing were possible, would probably give the desired solution.

### Alexander Tcherepnin

A happy synthesis results where Russian force and primitive vigor are wedded to suave and finished manner of utterance which constitutes so pleasing an element of most modern French music. Alexander Tcherepnin represents a happy example of such synthesis. Russian by birth and French by education and taste, his music combines attractive elements of both schools. He is highly talented and singularly prolific—too much so, perhaps, to allow of sufficient self-criticism. Despite his youth—he is still in his twenties—Tcherepnin has written a formidable number of operas, ballets, chamber music and piano pieces, which bring his opus numbers well over 30. In his piano pieces, the excellent instrumentalist in Tcherepnin is sometimes stronger than the creative artist; they show an excellent knowledge of instrumental requirements and possibilities and are extremely brilliant. Tcherepnin gives his best not so much in his effective "Bagatelles," Op. 5 for piano, but in his brisk and imaginative Sonata for cello and piano Op. 30, and in his Chamber Concerto, which attracted great interest at the latest Donaueschingen festival. The appealing quality of Tcherepnin's music is its freshness of invention and its temperamental straightforwardness, which bespeak his Russian nationality, and a roundness of form and facility of diction acquired in the country of his adoption.

### Petyrek's Symphonietta

The vastly different tendencies of a modern young composer of German orientation could not be better illustrated than by contrasting Tcherepnin's music with a composition like the Symphonietta by Felix Petyrek. The gap which separates German contemplation of music as an art from that of the Western European composer, is revealed clearly by regarding both compositions from the same angle. Petyrek is a former disciple of Franz Schreker but, like Ernst Krenek and most of Schreker's pupils, has since leaving his master, wended his way to the more radical camp.

The Symphonietta, an earlier composition, foreshadows such development without as yet fully revealing it. The influence of Schreker's operatic orchestral colorings is still stronger than in Schönberg's more dramatic methods. Yet even where he abandons himself to the vision of给了的orchestral color, Petyrek cannot quite forget the rigidity of form and outline which are worlds removed from the creative experiences of a composer like Tcherepnin. They are children of the same period and both were of approximately the

same age when writing the two works under consideration. But the Franco-Russian plays with the forms, which are to him but a convenient mold wherein to pour the products of his freely flowing inspirations. With Petyrek, the problem of form seems uppermost, and its contents are more tempered by what the German language terms "artistic conscience."

In addition to Goldmark's overture, "In Springtime," brilliantly played,



ALEXANDER TCHEREPNIN

## Philadelphia Orchestra in First Chicago Visit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—Orchestral music has been much in evidence in Chicago in recent days. The Philadelphia Orchestra made its first appearance in Chicago (Feb. 24) and stirred up considerable interest. Mr. Stokowski's quite remarkable sense of the theater in musical interpretation was brought to bear upon a program which presumably had been chosen in order to disclose the best qualities of the leader and his men.

It was by no means a conventional program. Mr. Stokowski elected to depart from established traditions by beginning with a piano concerto—the "Concierto" by Rachmaninoff and to devote the second half of the concert to the C minor Passacaglia by Bach, arranged by himself from the original music for organ. It was peculiar, too, for the fact that three of the five pieces which comprised the scheme of art were arrangements of works for piano or for organ.

The highest flight of interpretative art was made in Stravinsky's suite from "L'Oiseau de Feu," a performance that did all honor to the visiting organization and to the conductor who had brought it to so remarkable a condition of excellence. There was less to admire in Mr. Stokowski's arrangement of the Pasacaglia, which had but little in common with the mood of Bach and which was performed with less of the sweep and fervor that had distinguished the playing that had gone before.

The piano concerto was brought forward, with Lester Donahue as soloist, to exploit an invention by John Hays Hammond Jr., in which the sustaining power of the instrument has been improved. It cannot truthfully be said that Rachmaninoff's work offered much opportunity for this disclosure, nor, indeed, did the playing of the pianist do much more than serve as a background for the intense and dramatic performance of the orchestra.

Two days later (Feb. 26) the Chicago Symphony Orchestra entered the lists. Comparison of symphonic bodies, which has been a favorite sport the last week in Chicago, is scarcely necessary in these columns. The organization directed by Mr. Stock has evoked the admiration and the gratitude of all people for too long a period of time to need

more than a brief summary. There were set forth the piano concerto by Hindemith and a Major Concerto for the same instrument by Mozart; the suite of both works being performed by Walter Giesecking. Hindemith is one of the composers in Germany who have elected to travel the path of art which has been macadamized by the ultra-modernists. There is a frigidity in this concerto and not a moment of pure charm. The piano is continually engaged in fighting polytonal battles with itself and with the 12 wind and stringed instruments which chase it wildly round the score, but only admiration can be given to the performers who achieved an arduous task with more ordinary skill. Mr. Giesecking was heard to better advantage in Mozart's work, which he played with real poetry of style and delicacy of touch.

The Civic Orchestra, which presented a concert on Sunday (Feb. 28), gave a delightful account of itself. Eric DeLamarre directed a program the difficulty of which would have exacted the best energies of a well rounded and professional organization. The conductor not only succeeded in bringing forth from the young people a brilliant reading of such works as Beethoven's third "Leonore" Overture, the "Unfinished" Symphony by Schubert, Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, Borowski's "Paintings" and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," but he evoked from them as well no small amount of imagination and tonal finish.

F. B.

## AMUSEMENTS

### BOSTON

**SYMPHONY HALL**  
**Burton Holmes**  
NEXT FRI. EVE. AT 8:15  
SAT. AFT. AT 2:30  
**CIRCLING THE MEDITERRANEAN**  
THE IDEAL CRUISE  
TICKETS: 50c, \$1.10, \$1.65, including tax.

## BOSTON—MOTION PICTURES

**FENWAY**  
"MOANA" and "HOGAN'S ALLEY"

**Metropolitan**  
DOORS OPEN 10:45 A. M.  
**COLLEEN MOORE** in  
"IRENE"  
Her Laughing Fashion Show  
Trimmed in Technicolor  
GREAT MOMENTS FROM GREAT OPERAS  
Belmonte Matinées  
Many Novelties

**COLONIAL** BOSTON  
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 and 8:15  
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer  
in "Arrangement in Green," L. R. Lipton,  
C. E. Dillingham, F. Ziegfeld Jr.,  
Present

**BEN-HUR**  
By Gen. Lew Wallace  
Directed with the \$4,000,000  
Production NOW PLAYING

GEO. M. COHAN THEA. NEW YORK  
WOODS THEATRE, Chicago  
and Opening April 19 at  
FORREST THEATRE, Philadelphia

indulgence now. It showed its mettle at this its latest concert in a program which asked nothing of color or sheer effect. The fourth symphony by Brahms is not a "show" piece, but it would be difficult to imagine or desire a more impressive presentation of it than that which Frederick Stock and his performers offered to the house. The acclamations which greeted the symphony were more than well deserved, for not often does an orchestra deliver itself of so much depth of feeling or loveliness of tone.

In addition to Goldmark's overture, "In Springtime," brilliantly played,

## International Theater Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—The International Theater Exposition, now held under the auspices of the Theater Guild, the Neighborhood Playhouse, the Greenwich Village Theater and the Provincetown Playhouse, and occupying two floors in the Steinway Building, 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, is the largest exhibition of stage models and stage designs ever held in the world, according to the statement made by Kenneth MacGowan at the opening exposition on Saturday afternoon, and it is certainly a very interesting collection.

There are some 1500 designs, and

scenic design will have, during the next two weeks of the exposition, the opportunity of studying from the works of Alina Bernstein, Robert Edmund Jones, Lee Simonson, Robert Locher, Max Gorkef, Cleon Throckmorton, Norman Bel Geddes, Woodward Thompson, James Reynolds, Jo Melziner, Ernest de Weert, Donald Oenslager, Frederick W. Jones 3d, Claude Bradson, Miguel Covarrubias and Mordescal Gorelik, among the Americans, and Leopoldo Alas, Blasco Ibáñez, Joaquín Meierhofer, Tafroff, Raibonowitch, Popova, Medzey, Prampolini, Graggia, Loeffler, Huzar, Heckroth, Nash and Blanke, of the foreign

artists. The Cedar Tree," an etching, was a particularly fine example of composition, the tree being thrown into contrast with a portico of stately proportions. She is in her colored drawings something of a modernist and trusts for her effects by a keen treatment of lines. Color is for her simply background for the bold formations of buildings or hills or boats.

The exposition is open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day (Sundays included) until after March 14. There will also be a lecture each day on some phase of the modern theater.

Students of stage construction and

design will have, during the next two weeks of the exposition, the opportunity of studying from the works of Alina Bernstein, Robert Edmund Jones, Lee Simonson, Robert Locher, Max Gorkef, Cleon Throckmorton, Norman Bel Geddes, Woodward Thompson, James Reynolds, Jo Melziner, Ernest de Weert, Donald Oenslager, Frederick W. Jones 3d, Claude Bradson, Miguel Covarrubias and Mordescal Gorelik, among the Americans, and Leopoldo Alas, Blasco Ibáñez, Joaquín Meierhofer, Tafroff, Raibonowitch, Popova, Medzey, Prampolini, Graggia, Loeffler, Huzar, Heckroth, Nash and Blanke, of the foreign

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## TELEPHONE HAS EARNINGS GAIN

Bell System Adds \$26,000,-  
000 to Surplus After  
Dividend Payments

American Telephone & Telegraph Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, showing net income of \$107,406,046 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to \$17.61 a share earned on \$411,400,000 of common stock outstanding during the year. This compares with net income of \$91,046,-321, or \$11.81 a share earned on \$305,-145,900 average amount of stock outstanding during 1924.

The income account of American Telephone & Telegraph Company for 1925 compares as follows:

Divs paid .....	\$75,395,527	1924
Int to other inc .....	86,534,625	15,014,404
Total exp .....	180,468,913	154,082,336
Exp tax and depr .....	51,422,579	46,463,473
Net earn .....	121,046,334	104,613,423
Divs paid .....	63,127	16,343,423
Net inc .....	107,406,046	91,046,321
Dif. from exch. ....	81,444,425	70,237
Div. balance .....	15,000,000	12,800,000
App for cont .....	5,000,000	3,000,000
Surplus .....	20,366,620	17,128,094

In progress in the quality and extent of telephone service in the United States, the annual report of President W. S. Gifford. He states that more than 813,000 telephones were added to the Bell System during 1925. At the end of the year 16,720,000 telephones were interconnected. More than 50,000,000 toll and exchange connections, each individual transaction, are handled daily.

The sum of \$365,000,000 was expended by the Bell System in plant construction, including new plant to replace \$107,000,000 of plant retired. Net additions to plant were \$258,000,000. This brought the assets devoted to furnishing telephone service up to \$2,983,000,000. The number of persons employed, including those in the Western Electric Company, exceeded 332,000.

The gross revenue of the Bell System, it is stated, was \$761,200,000, and net earnings \$107,406,046. The amount invested in plant and other assets, earnings available for contingencies and surplus amounted to 11.3 per cent on the investment—less than a cent a day a telephone, a necessary but relatively small margin of safety.

## GERMANS IN MEXICO PRESENT NEW STATUE

Represents Beethoven Being Crowned by Muses

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The German colony resident in Mexico has presented to the Mexican people a bronze group representing Beethoven being crowned by the muses. It is 10 feet high.

The statue of Beethoven is a gift of a Republican German to Republic of Mexico in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of Mexico, also as a symbol of the music-loving peoples.

The statue was executed and cast in Germany and is accompanied with an expression of the hope from the German colony in Mexico that Mexico will prosper and continue to develop the democratic fundamentals in the name of which the revolt against Spain was begun and ended a little over a century ago.

In 1921, during the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of Mexican independence, the German colony in Mexico presented to the Diaz Government a statue of Humboldt. This now forms the most attractive adornment of the park in front of the Mexican National Library.

The only gift of the American colony to Mexico is a heroic statue in bronze of George Washington, presented on the same occasion, with the same end in view, by the American colony resident in Mexico. It stands on one end of the circular plazas of the new section of the capital known as "Colonia Roma."

## ALABAMA PRODUCERS SEEK BETTER OUTLET

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Erection of centrally-located warehouses to facilitate the movement of Alabama produce to the various industrial districts of the State was proposed in Birmingham when representatives of the larger plants of the district met with extension agents of Auburn to work out a better program of distribution for Alabama-grown produce.

Leroy Holt, purchasing agent of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, was appointed chairman of a committee to work out the plan.

Prominent at the meeting were Edward O'Neal, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation; R. G. Barlow, marketing specialist of the bureau; J. T. High, district farm agent; Miss Pearl Jones, state food preservation specialist.

## GAS TAX IN VIRGINIA FACES AN INCREASE

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Senate has adopted a bill, sponsored by Senator Buchanan, which adds 1½ cents a gallon to the gasoline tax, thus making that tax 4½ cents. The measure now goes to the House.

According to estimates, the new bill, if it becomes a law, will produce about \$1,750,000 a year, 1 cent of the tax increase going to the roads and ¾ cent to the counties. It is one of the recommendations of H. F. Byrd, Governor, to the extent that he favored a 4-cent tax, and the rural members added the ½ cent for their own benefit.

## KIRKWOOD ESTATE TOTALS \$2,000,000

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3 (AP)—After minor bequests, Irwin D. Kirkwood, editor of the Kansas City Star, is left in trust the \$2,000,000 estate of his wife, Mrs. Laura Nelson Kirkwood, in her will, which will be filed for probate here late today.

The bequest is to be used and invested by Mr. Kirkwood as he sees fit. On his passing, his share of the estate will be converted into cash to be used for construction of a building to house the collection of works of art, which the trustees of the estate of William R. Nelson will gather, under provisions of his will, for the people of Kansas City.

## What They are Saying.

EDWARD MCKERNON: "Everything is a thousand times better than it was."

A. C. MACLAREN: "A boy is quick to imitate, and if he is constantly shown the correct actions he will pick them up more quickly than if he is always being pulled up for faults and told of them."

FRANK A. GOODWIN: "There is too much law and not enough justice."

J. R. GORDON: "It is rather odd that the opponents of subsidies to merchant shipping in the West and South are almost unanimously in favor of the maintenance and extension, at the expense of the whole country, of the rural post delivery."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON: "I haven't given up hope of bringing the famous cup back to the old country."

F. G. BUFFET: "Co-operative effort between employees and management in adjusting grievances can be maintained with justice without the importation of outside and losses which so frequently grow out of large industrial enterprises."

SECRETARY WORK: "The United States owns approximately 30,000,000 acres of coal lands with estimated coal deposits of 200,000,000,000 tons."

## Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

### REAL ESTATE

Net Income for Industrial Parcel

Exchange Can Be Made

Will consider exchange of a city building location, now rented exceptionally well, paying a good return on investment, for industrial real estate, manufacturing plant, warehouse, office, etc., located in manufacturing purposes; accurate statement of particulars furnished to prospective customer.

APPLY  
FRANK A. CONNORS  
18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

### SUNLIGHT HOME

All rooms get sun sometime during day; slate fireplace, sun parlor, spacious dining room, back hall, sun porch, spacious front porch, sunroom, double corner lot 100x130, only \$18000; sun room; photo CHAS. G. Madison Ave., New York City. Telephone Circle 7440.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FAMILY of two women and two little girls need competent, pleasant woman to keep house and care for children. Must be preferred; high wages will be given for competence, willingness and personal interest. Box 1198, Worcester, Address 121 Grove St., Wellesley, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY—DRAPER, sufficiently experienced to fit if required, desired high class draper to make alterations, alterations, tailoring, Box W. T. Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Finishers experienced for alterations, tailoring, alterations, garments; state references and salary. Box W-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

### HELP WANTED

ARCHITECT now practicing wishes to make changes in his present residence; experience; will give particulars to those interested. E. V. GAMBER, 467 Phillips Ave., Detroit.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, houseman, private, chauffeur, cook, maid, chambermaid, etc.; experience; references; apply to C. M. McTARNAN, 1778 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Circle 7440.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—White couple to cook, serve and take care of entire house, 8 rooms (or one cook and general housekeeper); apply to Mrs. E. L. McTarnan, 1778 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Circle 7440.

MALE attendant-companion open for engagement anywhere; excellent references; free to travel. Address P. O. Box 1641, Boston.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Proposals of Republican leaders in Washington to call a halt on senatorial investigations of executive activities should be considered from a number of different points of view.

### Editorial Criticism of the Executive

he has compiled show that in the last sixteen years the Senate has spent \$1,333,500 on various inquiries, and that the cost of those now in progress will reach \$275,000. Considered by themselves these seem large amounts, but congressional investigations are practically the only method permitted by the American system of government of making inquiries into administrative problems. The most obvious counterpart in the House of Commons is questions to Ministers. These number 20,000 or so a year, and it has been calculated that they cost a guinea apiece. In sixteen years, therefore, the cost of the daily question hour in the House of Commons has been considerably in excess of the cost of senatorial investigations.

"It has been said that England invented the phrase 'Her Majesty's Opposition,'" wrote Walter Bagehot; "that it was the first government which made a criticism of administration as much a part of the polity as administration itself." This rule of action has been carried one degree further in Canada, where the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons is paid a salary for his services in opposing and criticizing. In the United States, the dogma of the separation of powers does not encourage legislative opposition to or criticism of what the departments are doing. Congressional hearings on budget estimates or legislation do elicit much valuable information, but the debates in the House and the Senate on appropriations turn largely on the justifiability of the particular grants in question. "Grievance before supply" is not the cardinal rule in Washington that it is in Westminster, where the several weeks of debate on supply and appropriations center on the whole policy of the Government. This emphasis is criticized as making for extravagance, but it does permit the House of Commons to secure information and to express its opinion on what the Administration is doing.

There are in the House of Commons also a number of other opportunities for expressions of parliamentary opinion on executive sins of omission or commission. The debate on the address to His Majesty thanking him for his gracious speech from the throne runs over several days; amendments are proposed, and the House of Commons has an opportunity to discuss and divide on the issues in dispute between the parties. The adjournment of the House can be moved to call attention to an urgent matter of public importance, and this is a valuable safety valve, which can be opened in times of emergency. The leader of the Opposition can put down motions of censure of the Government, and there is discussion of policy on the motion for adjournment over the holidays. Answers to questions are sometimes adventures in precocity rather than complete disclosures of the truth, but the interrogations do elicit some information.

These opportunities for criticism of the Executive are far from negligible. Hardly one of them exists in Congress. Representatives and Senators (particularly the latter) may make occasional speeches expressing their opinions on administrative problems, but except for resolutions calling for written information, committee hearings, or congressional investigations, Congress has no method of probing into administrative nonfeasance or malfeasance. Senatorial investigations develop on occasion into fishing expeditions and are probably too numerous and too expensive. In considering their restriction, however, one should not overlook the fact that the congressional system is not framed so as to make "a criticism of administration as much a part of the polity as administration itself," and that, generally speaking, what congressional inquiries we have are less expensive than the checks of other governments like Great Britain and Canada.

Appeals for official inquiries into the causes for the prevalence of crime multiply. A group of Chicagoans lay upon the aliens of that city the responsibility for the "reign of terror" chronicled by the newspapers and have sent a request to Congress for an investigation. In New York, Governor Smith suggests a state commission to make an investigation into crime, its causes and its punishment. Massachusetts is considering an inquiry into the entire subject of criminal law and its administration. The Nation as a whole is under scrutiny by a National Crime Commission, of which former Secretary of War Baker is chairman and members of which write fluently on the subject in the magazines which pay the highest price per word. In fact, if investigations, discussion, gossip and literary exploitation can destroy crime, there is a sorry time awaiting the denizens of the underworld.

It is proper, of course, to await the outcome of these various inquiries before proffering any remedy for the ills they will doubtless uncover. If one were to follow the logic of those who are striving to overthrow prohibition in the United States, it might be suggested that the difficulty is not with the criminals, but with the laws which make crimes out of acts which many citizens desire to commit.

Perhaps a little liberalizing of these laws might prove efficient. If, for example, instead of making petty larceny a crime, it was permitted up to say 4 per cent of the property of the person robbed, individuals of thievish proclivities would be content and the grand larcenies which evidence the contempt of some Americans for the law would wholly disappear. And perchance

if gentry with a taste for homicide were permitted to indulge in light mayhem—say an eye or an ear—the taste for the stronger drafts might be quenched.

It is interesting to observe that thus far the criminals who have created the conditions out of which spring all this outcry have not as yet banded together to protect their personal liberties. We hear nothing of an Association Opposed to the Criminal Law. Nobody has arisen to announce solemnly that he never wanted to break a bank until he heard there was a law against it. People do not speak proudly of having a "reliable burglar," nor has it yet become good form for hostesses in our best society to pass around the fruits of highway robbery before dinner. As far as we know, there isn't even a burglars' bloc in Congress!

In view of this obvious lethargy on the part of those who practice crime for the pleasure and profit they find in it, the task of those who would suppress it seems easy. They can demand the literal enforcement of the laws against theft and homicide without having to explain that they revere personal liberty. They can demand that life and property should be defended by the police and the courts without being told that this will cost a great deal of money which might be saved by giving the criminals moderate license and taxing them a part of their bootleg. They may even find certain social approval of the proposition that buying stolen goods from a "fence" ought not to be regarded as a proper thing in good society even if buying bad liquor from a bootlegger is.

We shall watch with interest the progress of these various inquiries into crime. But we confess to some wonder that nobody has suggested that the burglars, footpads and thugs be given representation on them in order that the problem of law enforcement may be impartially studied.

A prize for ingenuity ought to be awarded, for according to an Associated Press news item, Representative Hill, Republican, Maryland, recently applied to Prohibition Commissioner Hayes for permission to allow a brewing concern of Milwaukee to ship a case of pre-prohibition beer to each member of Congress to determine whether it is intoxicating. Mr. Hill is quoted as having said that transportation of the beer, in his opinion, would not be illegal because it would be used "for the purpose of inspection, investigation, and observation" by members of Congress.

The indorsement which the proposed peace plan for the settlement of disputes has received from most of the railway managers of the United States as well as from organizations embracing in their membership an overwhelming majority of the employees of the railroads, should recom-

mend the so-called Watson-Parker bill for favorable consideration by the Senate. It has already been passed by the House. The measure provides for the adjustment of all wage and working differences as they may arise between the railroads and those employed in their operation by conciliation, mediation, and finally by arbitration under agencies to be authorized by the Federal Government, the offices of which may be invoked in case of necessity, by the President of the United States.

It has been alleged, and it also was stated without biased comment in the report of the Interstate Commerce Committee in submitting the measure to the House, that the Railroad Labor Board has failed, in emergencies, to assure continued peace in the transportation industry. The report, without referring directly to the unsettled demand of railway workers for wage advances which would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, does emphasize the need of prompt action, and expresses the wish of the Administration that means of dealing with the matter be provided at once if overtures by the representatives of the workers' brotherhoods for higher pay lead to a break with the employers.

Perhaps the most convincing argument in support of the proposed plan is that which insists that those who have devoted themselves for years to the study of practical problems of transportation and employment, the managers and employees in every important industry, acting in co-operation with the Government, are best qualified, primarily, to adjust their difficulties as they arise and to assure the maintenance of satisfactory relations between employer and employee. And so the report emphasizes the fact that it is provided in the proposed measure that it is the duty of managers and employees to exert every reasonable effort to maintain wage and working agreements.

It is made compulsory, in case of disagreement or in considering demands for the readjustment of wage schedules, to refer the matter first to conferences of representatives of the two sides. Should this conference fail, an adjustment board composed of representatives of both employers and employees undertakes a settlement. If adjustment is impossible, or if it is long delayed, then a board of mediation, composed of five members, is created by the President, such appointees being subject to confirmation by the Senate. This board may intervene at the request of either party, or upon its own motion. In case of failure this board is directed to use its influence to induce the opposing parties to submit the case to arbitration.

That the dispute shall in no event cause an interruption of transportation, it is provided that the President may, in his discretion, create a commission of inquiry to investigate the situation. For sixty days following the creation of such commission the parties affected by the disagreement shall abide by the agreement out of which the dispute arose.

As must be the case in every controversy in which the disputants are compelled to submit their controversy to arbitration, the final and deciding factor in such matters as those under discussion must be public sentiment. The machinery which it is now proposed to set up prepares the way, unquestionably, for

a final appeal to this sentiment. The defenders of an unworthy cause seldom willingly submit their case to such a court. At some point along the way, it is almost certain, a right conclusion will be accepted. The measure as outlined approaches as closely, perhaps, what amounts to compulsory arbitration, as any which could be devised.

It is with no critical or disparaging thought that one appraises what is declared to be "the revolt of youth," said to be observable in almost every country of the world. The movement is said to be indicative of progressive youth everywhere to stand in solid phalanx as the defenders

of a common or universal right against the oppression of materialism, the domination of autocratic absolutism, and against militarism. But it is somewhat difficult to denote this movement as a revolt. Youth does not stand alone and unsupported in the defense of its declared platform. With it are aligned millions of men and women who for many years have stood fearlessly against the perils which youth claims now to have discovered. The evils which youth catalogues have, throughout modern time, been in revolt against the combined influences, perhaps as potent and as persistent as those with which youth would now array itself. It is a warfare almost as old as time itself, and the end is not yet.

Those who have endured the hardships and enjoyed the pleasures of this defensive campaign, bearing bravely and uncomplainingly the burdens cheerfully assumed, welcome gratefully the alliance of youth in their worthy cause. But they may be inclined to regard somewhat doubtfully the proclamation of youth's revolt. Youth would, perhaps, be in revolt if it were to ally itself with the champions of special privilege, with the political oppressors and the advocates of militarism. But it can hardly be said to be in revolt when it enlists, as it has done, to carry on the battle which has so long been waged. There is encouragement in the knowledge that youth does not underestimate the importance of the issues involved. With the enthusiasm of picturesquely "rough riders," those who have answered the rallying cry and have joined in what they choose to call a peaceful revolt feel themselves equipped to snatch a glorious victory from the jaws of what might have been ignominious defeat.

But the way to victory is neither short nor easy. Along the road which the recruits must march, a weary but undiscouraged legion has toiled before. These veterans have not carried on their campaign blindly. Neither has their banner been dragged down in defeat. If those now falling into line will but stop and listen, they will hear, not behind them, but in advance, the battle hymn of the crusaders. Civilization has come along this same highway. It has not halted. It has not turned back. But it is being continually beset by those selfish influences which youth just now is learning to apprehend and against which it intuitively arrays itself.

It is because youth thus intuitively enlists upon the side of right and justice, that it despises what it chooses to call materialism, autocracy, and militarism, that the march is always forward. The youth of today is perhaps more militant, more aggressive, and possibly more united, simply because the forces with which it is allying itself in its so-called revolt are more militant, more aggressive, more united. Events have combined to enlarge the perspective of the watchmen who stand as the sentinels of civilization and progress. There is a wider and more inclusive brotherhood, a keener sense of common responsibilities, a greater willingness to co-operate in all good works. Youth is not in revolt so long as it swells the ranks of the constructive forces which have been the pioneers and the defenders of civilization's army of occupation.

### Random Ramblings

We have heard too much of what's wrong with the administration of the law in the United States. Here is at least one case of what's right with it. A poor man, without pull or money, has for nine years been fighting a rich corporation for the recovery of a huge amount, for the illegal use of a patent which he claimed, having to do with the smelting of copper ore. Every court to which the case was taken, including the United States Supreme Court, sustained him, and the final verdict in his favor is something in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000. The United States Circuit Court concluded its finding with the following words: "The ends of justice demand that the litigations should end here."

"Now that the anthracite coal strike is settled"—can you tell what the matter is with this sentence? Such journals of erudition and circulation as the Independent of Boston, the New York Times, Collier's, The National Weekly, and the Boston Globe apparently cannot, although—well, look up the definition of "anthracite" in your dictionary.

Vacation days are on the horizon.

"When a man's busy, why leisure strikes him as a wonderful pleasure: Faith and at leisure once is not Straightway he wants to be busy."

What are you going to do on your vacation? Robert Browning wrote the above, by the way.

A Philadelphia man recently bequeathed to his son "five dollars and the world in which to make a living." Among other things the son might remember to advantage is the fact that there are "acres of diamonds" in many parts of it just waiting to be dug.

"Sharp Drop in Rubber Prices," says an item in the financial page of the Monitor. Will they rebound?

If we spring into summer, is it any indication that we may fall into winter?

The greatest accomplice of crime and crookedness is Public Apathy.

A suggestion for further Coolidge economy: Fire the White House "spokesman."

With a "Byrd" leading a forthcoming polar flight, its success should be assured.

To cut a long story short—simply turn the dial and tune in another station.

"If yes take this path and wheel aroun' till yes come to an owl stone gate, and keep on straight to the white house below and across the fields beyond, ye'll strike the owl boreen and save a mile on yes. An' from there it'd be three statute miles, the way it was under the British they used to deliver telegrams to the schoolmaster's house. That's right. Now be wheelin' roun' —," says the blue-eyed man who has got up from his dish of potatoes to point out the way. And following this direction we find the boreen and eventually the backbone of the first ridge of the mountains.

It is no great achievement to get out of the indigo and the cobbled clanger of Dublin and to mount beyond and above it. But, as on every journey in Ireland, the traveler has to accept the sky as it is: an idyllic light or a drenching enemy. On this ascent northeasterly clouds fall upon our flank and needle us with myriad rain tipped by the ice of a wind which has been whetted on the sea, and we soon know its cut and stroke.

The clouds collapsed low on the valleys and smudge out all lines in an effusion of steam and drizzle; but we squelch on, sodden as hedges, knowing this sort of thing doesn't last forever. Indeed, within an hour the clouds have risen and are marble white and innocent even of the memory of rain, and are heaped up stupendously and uncontrollably as though washed up there by a heap tide of emerald sky, clear and faultless shapes of idyllic light.

As we turn on the last bend and survey the floor of plains from which we have risen, we see they are bare of cloud to the very edge of the sea. They are delicately, sturdily green, with a thousand little penciled hedgerows ruled in ascending contrasting perspective to where the world and the sky mingle. A million interests lie hedged there, an intricate patterning of guarded green possessions hedged in scared little shapes under the sky. Its light touches the evening counties.

On the ridge there is a tawny solitude. With its black, heather-bearded soil, the ridge defies the little fields of men. The ridge heaves up to the sky, and beyond it ascend other humps and backbones of mountain, the ample curvature of nearer heights and the hazy, pending rims of far-away ones. This bed of land is too near to the heavens to be light, and is lifted closely against them, is darkened by their portentous, hawking shadows.

The stiff flint road casts itself over the ridge. The road runs between carven and sounding ditches of bogwater. The brown fern crackles. A ceiling of cloud has lowered, cutting off the summits of the mountains. We are watched by a hesitant, scanty fog, a thin limb of which steps down toward us and is then drawn back.

The fog eddies near us threatening, but never sweeps

down and swallows us up. There are no birds here. There are no sheep. There are no trees. There are no men. There is nothing but the crackling yellow fern and the vacant heather, a few bare inches from the ground.

At times streams tinkle out and there are vivid, sudden patches of nibbled turf staring. We stand before the towering amphitheater of cloud.

We are beneath the very rafters of solitude. We feel

## A Bit of Mountain

the invisible pulling of the air, the pushing of the deserted cold. We are in an empty ocean of heather. In such even wind we are surprised by the iron immobility of the earth.

I suppose there are six miles of this solitude till the road, a mere shaft of flint, strikes at the thunder blue mountain closing in on us. This wall is sheer, and its summit is being eaten away by cloud. The wall is wild and bare. It is a chill enormity of boulders, a barrier of toneless shadow. It is wild, turbulent and contorted, the very metal of immobile altitude. The wall is weightily made, with boulders that might have come from molds of pig iron—rock into which an Excalibur might be thrust and never again be withdrawn.

At the foot of the wall stands a small lake, a stubborn shield of water, which brims and flashes steely blue. The wind clatters on it like a mace. It whips it and is breaking into heady ridges of foam, which crumble and spill from their summits. The foam is white fire and smoke, spouting at each blow. This is an unheeded patch of water.

The mountain stands like a bearded hermit over it. Its shores are bare and treeless, and without the slate water spending itself on the stones. At one end of the lake is a large stone house where no one lives.

A man with eight arching, leaping and barking spaniels is blown up by the wind. He is like a tree with sky looking through its branches, for his eyes are wildly blue and flash with dramatic clarity—that clarity which gives such otherworldliness to the sky in Ireland. He is like a wind tree growing out of the wind.

From here there are twelve roofless miles of heather, and the sky overhead is now blue and free; and only beyond are there towering, slanting bastions of slate cloud which are risen, nevertheless, lightly as birds. How shall I describe the solitude of such bare leagues of heather, strewn with cold rock; and birdless, empty as the wind? So utterly deserted, and sodden in bog and spring water and hidden ditches; patched here with unnatural vivid grasses, tawny there with triangles of crackling bracken; and hardened by the wind.

A tinker's wife passes us. She is walking gravely and gently, as though the world were a carpet and she stepping over the floor of a high-light room. But she is carrying pails and cans and plates, and a sack on her back. "Throw us something," she asks, not missing an opportunity, as we pass.

An hour later, when it is almost dark and there is one white star hanging above, we pass her husband, a man in rags with his coat collar safety-pinned round his neck, and a cap pulled down over one eye to the corner of his mouth. He sidles and slinks close to the hedge like a dog, but his face lights up with an askance, tentative welcome as we go by. He says, "Nasty, bitter cold night, yer honour. Will ye vacate us something, bless yer heart?"

A strange pair, now with three miles of mountain road and windy, gaping night between them, and with all the heather in Wicklow for a bed. And one white star for a candle.

V. S. P.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN

New ways and means for the improvement of child-labor conditions in Germany were discussed at a recent meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children Against Abuse and Ill-Treatment, here, at which a number of rules were presented which had been prepared as a basis for a new protective law. Child labor—defined in these rules as the putting into service of children under fourteen years of age with or without pay—is only permissible, it was said, if the children are not impeded in their development, and especially are not hindered from attending school. Children should not be given alcohol or tobacco, it was demanded, and every occupation in which accidents may occur or which endanger their health or morals should be forbidden. It is interesting to note that, according to these rules, the police department is not to be responsible for the control of child labor, which is to be principally in the hands of the Bureau for the Welfare of Youth (Jugendamt), and this shall co-operate with the Bureau for the Control of Labor (Gewerbeaufsicht) and the schools.

Not only was it recommended, moreover, that children under twelve years of age should be excluded from labor, but it was also urged that children should not work longer than three hours daily, or during their school vacations not longer than four hours, and should not be compelled to work longer than six hours daily altogether, including school attendance. Children should not be used for serving customers or pouring out beverages in bars or restaurants, it was urged, while in employing them on farms, consideration should be paid to their physical abilities and interests. Only this would preserve their love for country life and prevent the country youth from migrating to the towns and cities. Also, strictest attendance at school was urged for country children. The question of the employment of juveniles at film and theater performances was also given full consideration.

♦ ♦ ♦

The making of a new type of cross-country road having a breadth of not less than forty meters, on which the cross-country traffic will be separated from the local traffic, is being planned for the east of Berlin. The footpaths on either side will have a breadth of five meters each, and there will be a road on either side for the local traffic, while the center will be taken up by a road for the long-distance automobile traffic and a